

Country Life

JUL 19 1940

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1940

AGRICULTURE NUMBER

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completely built at Dagenham, Essex.

MISCELLANEOUS ANNOUNCEMENTS

GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Advertisements for this column are accepted AT THE RATE OF 20. PER WORD prepaid (if Box Number used 1d. extra), and must reach this office not later than Friday morning for the coming week's issue.

All communications should be addressed to the Advertisement Manager, "COUNTRY LIFE," Southampton Street, Strand, London.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL FOR COUNTRY HOUSES, FACTORIES, FARMS, Etc.—No emptying of cesspools, no silt, no open filter beds; everything underground and automatic; a perfect fertiliser obtainable.—WILLIAM BEATTIE, 8, Lower Grosvenor Place, Westminster. (Tel.: VIC. 3120.)

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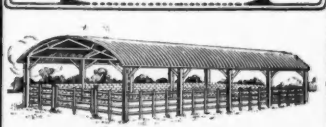
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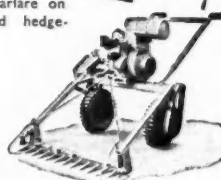


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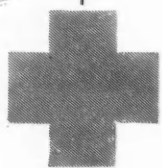
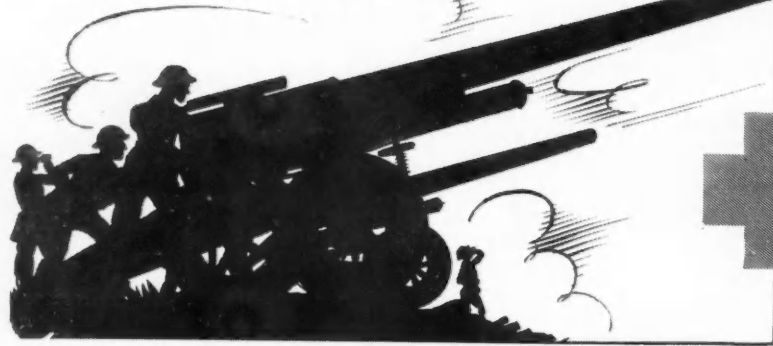
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AND COUNTRY PURSUITS.

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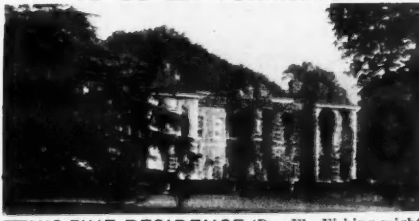
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Model Farm Buildings for Pedigree Herd.

The Land is practically all well-watered pasture, extending to about

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Replete with modern conveniences.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 principal and 5 servants' bedrooms, 5 baths, etc.
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Ample servants' accommodation.

Central heating. Good supply well water. Electric light and gas.

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Electric light and power. Good water supply.

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The land is in good heart and condition and some partridge and ground game shooting is enjoyed.

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7 bedrooms, 4 reception rooms. All main services.

GOOD BUILDINGS.

In occupation of present Owner for many years and in high state of cultivation.

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One of the finest Hop and Fruit Growing Farms in the Home Counties

BETWEEN ALTON AND FARNHAM ATTRACTIVE TUDOR RESIDENCE

7 bedrooms, 3 reception, bath and offices. Pretty garden.
EXTENSIVE FARMBUILDINGS AND 10 COTTAGES.

Highly productive orchards, 12 Acres of hops; in all about

330 ACRES

comprising some of the finest fertile malm land in the county.

For Sale with Possession.

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.46,202.) (REGent 8222.)

WILTSHIRE. ON HIGH GROUND

6 miles of the V.W.H. Kennels and within easy reach of the Duke's Country.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

EXCELLENT FARM of about 117 Acres with nice old house standing in shady grounds. Hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom and offices.

Spring water. Acetylene gas. Cesspool drainage.

Stabling, large garage and outbuildings. 6 Cottages. **GOOD FARM BUILDINGS.** Delightful Gardens, tennis lawn, walled kitchen garden, young orchard. Rich pasture lands; in all about

117 ACRES. PRICE ONLY £7,200

More land is available if required.

Apply HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (H.27,969.) (REG. 8222.)

BETWEEN LEATHERHEAD AND GUILDFORD 500ft. up in lovely country. Magnificent views. FOR SALE FREEHOLD



This Picturesque MODERN RESIDENCE

Hall, 3 reception rooms, study, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, etc., all on 2 floors.

Central heating. Own electric light.

Garage. 2 Cottages. Secondary Residence.

FASCINATING GARDENS AND GROUNDS with lawns, yew hedges, orchard, pasture land and glorious Beech Woodland; in all about 25 ACRES.

Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (S.50,851.) (REGent 8222.)

KENT, near TONBRIDGE TO BE LET UNFURNISHED PICTURESQUE XVIIth CENTURY HOUSE WITH HISTORICAL ASSOCIATIONS.



Lounge hall, dining room (linenfold panelling), beautiful drawing room, 12 or more bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, maids' sitting room, etc.

Central heating and electric light. Basins in principal bedrooms, constant hot water, etc.

LARGE GARAGE WITH FLAT. 2 GOOD COTTAGES.

GROUND ABOUT 5 ACRES

of a most attractive character, with double tennis court, lakes, orchards, etc., and about 15 Acres of grass.

Full particulars from HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (K. 39,363.) (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

HAMPSHIRE COAST

½ mile from the sea. Equi-distant (8 miles) from Bournemouth and Lymington.

A DIGNIFIED MODERN GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



Lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. *Main services. Central heating.*

ENTRANCE LODGE, GARAGE, COTTAGE, etc.

Singularly attractive **GARDENS**, with fine trees and shrubberies, orchard, grassland, etc.

26 ACRES FOR SALE FREEHOLD

(Reasonable offer would be considered)

OR WOULD BE LET UNFURNISHED.

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Estate Offices: 6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

BRANCH OFFICE: HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON COMMON (Phone: WIM. 0081).

Telephone No.:
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OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1.

SURREY—RIGHT AWAY FROM LONDON

ON A GOLF COURSE

RURAL POSITION IN PINE WOODS

300ft. up; sandy soil; south aspect; unspoiled views.

Yet easy daily reach of Town.



Lounge Hall, 3 reception, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main Electricity, Gas and Water.

Stabling, etc. Pleasant Gardens, woods.

8 Acres

Just in market for sale.

(17,218.)

Old-World Residence in Wilts

Close to the Downs, near Salisbury.

It dates back about 250 years.

3 reception, 6-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Up to date.

STABLING. CHARMING GARDENS.

Trout Fishing in Avon

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (M.2,140.)

BETWEEN AYLESBURY AND BANBURY

Convenient for main line station. Rural situation.

Up-to-date Country House, with lounge hall, 3 reception, 12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main services.

Stabling. Farmery. 3 Cottages.

HARD TENNIS COURT. SQUASH COURT.

24 ACRES.

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,730.)

A Mill House in Somerset

In a delightful rural situation. The House has 5 bedrooms, etc.; power by water wheel; garage.

Stabling. 2 cottages. Farmbuildings.

Fishing in Mill Stream

£2,250

10 ACRES

(M.2,166.)

HANTS

In a high and bracing district, adjoining miles of lovely unspoiled country.

A Delightful

Residence of Georgian Character

Up-to-date.

Near good golf.



Square hall, 4 reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Modern Conveniences. Lodge. Stabling, etc.

Delightful well-timbered Gardens, inexpensive of upkeep, orchard, paddocks, etc., in all about

10 ACRES

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,217.)

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
Grosvenor 1032-33.

CORNWALL, ENJOYING SUPERB MARINE VIEWS, WITH FORESHORE

MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE IN LOVELY SETTING. FORMING A BEAUTIFUL RETREAT.

THE PICTURESQUE OLD MANOR HOUSE

WITH LARGE ROOMS.



THE RESIDENCE OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

Situate close to the sea on an eminence approached by a long and well-graded drive. MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE IN GOOD CONDITION AND WELL APPOINTED

8 bedrooms, dressing room, sun lounge, 2 baths, lounge hall and 4 reception rooms, conservatory, good domestic offices. Electric light (own plant), main supply near, private watersupply, modern drainage, central heating.

COMMODIOUS ENTRANCE LODGE AND BUNGALOW COTTAGE. GARAGE

Gardens and Grounds of very great charm, including a fine walled kitchen garden adjoining the Farm.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE AT MOST REASONABLE PRICE

Full details, with plan and permit to view, of Owner's SOLE AGENTS: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3 Mount Street, W.1.

Situate at the farther end of the Estate, used as farmhouse with group of useful Farmbuildings adjoining and 2 semi-detached cottages Let with approximately

87 ACRES

as a DAIRYING FARM at a rental of £160 P.A. on a Michaelmas tenancy. The whole estate extending to

119 ACRES



THE MANOR FARMHOUSE.

IMPORTANT TRUST FUND Available Immediately for Investment in large

AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OR BLOCKS OF FARMS

to show 3½ to 4 per cent.

SUITABLE PROPOSITIONS INVESTED IMMEDIATELY AND ALL PARTICULARS GIVEN AND TREATED IN CONFIDENCE.

Full particulars of "Principal," RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

SOUND 4% AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

FAVOURITE MIDLAND COUNTY

comprising BLOCK OF, WELL-LET FARMS

embracing an area of over 1,000 ACRES

Full details, plan and schedule of RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W.1.

Also at
RUGBY,
BIRMINGHAM,

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1. (Regent 0911).

OXFORD,
CHIPPING
NORTON.

FARMS WITH POSSESSION

EAST DEVON.—95 ACRES. Lovely old FARMHOUSE, suitable as gentleman's residence. Rent £200 per annum. Possession Michaelmas. (L.R.15,646.)

WORCESTERSHIRE.—270 ACRES. 2 RESIDENCES, several Cottages; magnificent buildings. FOR SALE. (L.R.15,618.)

DORSET.—110 ACRES, mixed FARM. Would sell stock. FOR SALE. (L.R.15,523.)

SHROPSHIRE.—290 ACRES (80 arable). Plenty of good buildings. Small HOUSE. FOR SALE. (L.R.15,643.)

HAMPSHIRE.—90 ACRES. Nice OLD HOUSE FOR SALE. (L.R.19,408.)

AT THE UPSET PRICE OF £2,750 DORSET

Situated in the market town of Gillingham (with shops) and Station on the main Southern Railway, 4½ miles from Shaftesbury and 18 miles from Salisbury.

Excellent sporting district.

ST. MARTINS, GILLINGHAM

(suitable for Guest House, Nursing Home or other similar purpose). Accommodation: Hall, 3 reception rooms, 11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and usual offices.

Main Water, Electricity and Drainage.

Stabling and Garage. ATTRACTIVE GARDENS.

IN ALL ABOUT 2 ACRES

Bounded by the River Chen, with boating facilities. FOR SALE BY AUCTION (unless previously sold) by JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK in London, on TUESDAY, 23RD JULY, 1940, at 2.30 p.m.

Particulars can be obtained from Solicitor: A. P. FARNFIELD, Esq., M.A., Spencer House, High Street, Gillingham, Dorset.

Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1.

FARMS FOR INVESTMENT

SOMERSET.—530 ACRES: 6 Cottages. Income £770. FOR SALE on a 4 per cent. basis. (L.R.10,385.)

HEREFORDSHIRE.—232 ACRES: 1½ miles Fishing. Income £550 (excluding fishing). Price £12,000 or near offer. (L.R.12,346.)

OXFORDSHIRE.—267 ACRES. 2 Cottages; ample buildings. Income £320. Price £6,500. (L.R.15,345.)

WALES.—285 ACRES. GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE. Fishing Stream. Secondary House and 4 Cottages. Income £400. Price £8,500 or near offer. (L.R.15,042.)

WILTSHIRE.—125 ACRES. Lovely XVIIIth-CENTURY HOUSE (possession of house obtainable or Lettable). Land and Secondary House Let at £250 p.a. Price for whole, £6,000 or offer. (L.R.18,939.)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

Telephone No.
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
12, Victoria Street,
Westminster, S.W.1.

Strongly recommended from personal knowledge.
BETWEEN OXFORD & BANBURY



THIS FINE OLD "WILLIAM AND MARY" HOUSE, FOR SALE with 7 ACRES: 9 bedrooms (h. and c. basins), 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, maids' sitting room, etc.; Co.'s electricity, new drainage, splendid water, central heating; squash and hard courts. GARAGE. STABLING. FLAT. Beautifully timbered OLD-WORLD GROUNDS and useful paddock.
Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (c.6090.)

COMPACT ESTATE OF 650 ACRES

FOR SALE in EAST DEVON

affording

2 MILES OF FISHING

and having

RENT ROLL OF £1,800
(Principally actual.)

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With

12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS.

SECONDARY RESIDENCE

5 FARMS.

5 SMALL HOLDINGS.

COTTAGES, Etc.

Full particulars from the Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (c.7140.)

TAUNTON 10 MILES
'Bus route and rail near at hand.



£3,300. FOR SALE. HISTORICAL SMALL MANOR HOUSE with MARVELLOUS PLASTER WORK, PANELLING and OLD OAK WOODWORK and other period features; judiciously modernised; 7 bedrooms, bathroom and 3 sitting rooms; services; 5 loose boxes; inexpensive GARDEN; orchards and grassland of **24 ACRES.**
First-rate hunting centre (stag and fox).
Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (c.7059.)

'Phone: Grosvenor 2361.

'Grams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO.

77, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, W.1.

£3,800. 3 1/4 ACRES SUSSEX-SURREY BORDERS

1 1/2 miles Three Bridges Station; nicely placed. **MODERN RESIDENCE in Farmhouse Style.** 2 reception (1 panelled), sun room, 2 bathrooms, 8 bedrooms.
Main services. Central heating. Garage; inexpensive grounds, tennis, etc.; kitchen garden and woodland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (16,303.)

18 ACRES SOMERSET (12 miles Bath, 8 miles Bristol; outskirts village). **ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE**

of stone, with beautiful oak carvings and panellings; 10/11 bedrooms, 4 dressing rooms, lounge hall, 5 reception. Stabling. Garage. 6 cottages. **BEAUTIFUL PARK-LIKE GROUNDS**, intersected by stream; yew and other walks; kitchen garden, orchard, paddock and pasture.
£6,000 (would divide)
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (20,260.)

INSPECTED AND STRONGLY RECOMMENDED. SUSSEX (3 1/4 miles LEWES and Coast; in picturesque small village, 1 mile from rail).

A CHARMING OLD FLINT-BUILT RESIDENCE 3 reception (one 35ft. long), bathroom, 6-8 bedrooms. Main electric light and water. Telephone. 2 garages. Room over. Inexpensive gardens, orchard, etc.
£3,300 FREEHOLD or Would Let Unfurnished or partly Furnished.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (20,213.)

£1,450. BARGAIN WALES (mile from Llandovery; not isolated).—

ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE. Hall, 4 reception, 10 bedrooms, recreation room, attics (not modernised). **PRETTY GARDEN OF AN ACRE**, partly bounded by **TROUT STREAM with 2 POOLS.**
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (19,967.)



EXORS. SALE. EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

£4,250. 5 ACRES SURREY HILLS 40 minutes London. 600ft. up, lovely views.

MODERN "CHARACTER" RESIDENCE In excellent order. Panelled lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 3 bathrooms, 11 bed and dressing rooms (hand basins, h. and c. in principal). All main services. Central heating. Telephone. A.R.P. Shelter. Garage for 4. 2 Cottages. Most attractive Grounds, tennis lawn, rock garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (13,847.)

£3,500. 4 1/2 ACRES SURREY (more available). (between Farnham and Hindhead).—

Picturesque House, standing well back from the road; 3 reception, bathroom, 8 bed and dressing rooms. Main services. Central heating. Garage. Stabling. Cottage. **NICELY TIMBERED GROUNDS.** Tennis lawn, rhododendrons, kitchen garden, orchard, etc.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (19,555.)

£1,350. 42 years' Lease at £4 g.r. Might Let Unfurnished. CORNISH COAST

ATTRACTIVE SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT HOUSE 150ft. up, overlooking sea, and 1/2 mile village. Carriage drive; lounge hall, 3 reception, 2 bathroom, 6/9 bed and dressing rooms. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Telephone. Garage for 2. Flat over. Outbuildings; charming cliff garden, kitchen garden and grassland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley St., W.1. (20,059.)

£3,600. 6 ACRES OXON 12 miles Oxford. In lovely country. Convenient but away from traffic.

WELL-BUILT COUNTRY HOUSE in excellent order and with Main Electricity, Telephone, etc. 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 9 bedrooms, some fitted basins (h. and c.), gents' lavatory. Garages for 3. Stabling for 6. **EXCELLENT COTTAGE.** Grounds, tennis, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.
TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (15,629.)



29, Fleet Street, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO. 26, Dover Street,

(Central 9344) E.C.4 AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS (Regent 5681) W.1

Telegraphic Address: FAREBROTHER, LONDON.



NORTH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Express Trains to London in under an hour.
BEAUTIFUL SOUTH-WEST VIEWS; SANDY SOIL.

Delightful Modern Residence.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, 5 bedrooms (h. & c.) 2 bath rooms, model offices.
ALL MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE.

1 1/4 ACRES £2,750

or on lease. £150 per annum.

Details from Farebrother, Ellis & Co., as above.

FOR INVESTMENT AND IMMEDIATE CAPITAL RETURN

HAMPSHIRE & WEST SUSSEX BORDERS

WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE COAST AND A LARGE CITY.

AN IMPORTANT AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 1,292 ACRES

including

NEARLY 800 ACRES OF STANDING TIMBER

(MIGHT BE SOLD SEPARATELY.)

THE IMPOSING MANSION, AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS AND 21 COTTAGES, ARE LET AND PRODUCE AN

INCOME OF £1,126 PER ANNUM

FOR SALE PRIVATELY ON ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Schedule and Plan from the Sole Agents, Messrs. FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, London, W.1.

5, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Telephones :
Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines.)
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BEAUTIFUL POSITION NEAR HASLEMERE PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE



LONDON ABOUT 45 MILES.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

affording every labour-saving device that modern ingenuity can provide.

RECEPTION ROOMS. 10 BEDROOMS.
8 BATHROOMS.

GARAGE. LODGE.

Central heating; main water and electricity;
modern drainage.

SECLUDED GROUNDS SCREENED BY FINE
TREES, WIDE LAWNS, HERBACEOUS BORDERS,
FORMAL GARDENS, ETC.



IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES. TO BE LET FURNISHED OR MIGHT BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Further particulars of CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,008.)

UNDER 25 MILES WEST OF TOWN.—A QUEEN ANNE HOUSE in a small park. Gallery hall. 3 reception rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms (all fitted lavatory basins, h. and c.), 5 bathrooms, model domestic offices; central heating throughout; all services. Garages for 5 cars (with men's rooms and bathroom over), cottage, stabling. Beautiful grounds with hard tennis court and well-timbered paddocks; in all about 100 ACRES (would be divided).
FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (8876).

SOUTH DEVONSHIRE.—Wide Southern views across Start Bay. A MODERN HOUSE of artistic charm, perfectly secluded in a glorious position. Sitting room (40ft. by 20ft.), study, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light; Central Heating; Excellent water supply. Garage. Attractive terraced Gardens. For Sale Freehold or might be Let Unfurnished. An additional 40 Acres of Farmland and a small House would be let to a purchaser of the property, if desired. Yachting, Hunting, Fishing, Golf. Recommended.
CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,373.)

4 MILES FROM DORCHESTER (2 miles of station).—A small COUNTRY HOUSE, in beautiful parklike grounds. 3 reception rooms, excellent offices, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 servants' bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Ample water supply; central heating, electric light; telephone. 2 large garages; 4 good loose boxes. Secluded Grounds, including a squash court; in all about 20 ACRES.

For Sale Freehold at a Reasonable Price.

CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (15,321.)

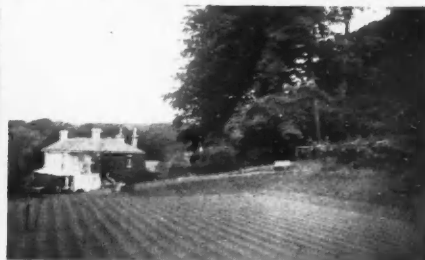
TOTTENHAM
COURT RD., W.1
(EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

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(REGENT 4685)

ROSINGS FARM, COOLHAM, NR. HORSHAM

ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PROPERTIES OF ITS SIZE IN THE WHOLE OF SUSSEX.



THE LOVELY OLD HOUSE, approached by a long drive, and in perfect order. Electric light, efficient central heating, concealed lavatory, basins, etc. Fine lounge hall, with original stone-flagged floor, beautiful drawing room, dining room, study panelled in oak, 11 or 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

GARAGES FOR 6 CARS. 3 DETACHED COTTAGES. MOST PICTURESQUE BOWLING ALLEY.
VERY FINE GARDENS.

Hard Tennis Court, Sunk Garden, Orchard, Kitchen Garden, etc. Grass Farm with excellent buildings, arranged around Picturesque Farmyard, the whole extending in all to

ABOUT 110 ACRES FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Illustrated particulars of MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.

DEVONSHIRE 38 ACRES PASTURE AND WOODLAND

1 mile Trout Fishing both banks of River.

PRICE £4,300. MIGHT BE LET

This GEORGIAN HOUSE, in lovely situation, well-sheltered with moors on both sides. Hall, 3 reception, 9 bed and dressing, 2 bathrooms.

Main electric light and water.

SMALL FARMERY. COTTAGE.

Finely timbered grounds, 2 tennis courts, bathing pool, walled kitchen garden.

Agents, MAPLE & Co., as above.

FOR SALE (11 miles Warwick, 12 miles Banbury, 10 miles Stratford-on-Avon).—In one of the safest areas in England. One of the most attractive HUNTING BOXES in the Warwickshire Hunt. Accommodation: Drawing room, dining room, smoking room, 6 principal bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 2 maids' rooms. Hot and cold water all over house; electric light. Garage for 2 cars; Stabling for 14 horses. Large Garden. 2 Grooms' Cottages with electric light. The whole property extends in area to about 135 Acres.

For full particulars apply to the Agents: JOHN MARGETTS and SONS, 12, High Street, Warwick. (Tel. 184.)

DEVON AND S. & W. COUNTIES THE ONLY COMPLETE ILLUSTRATED REGISTER.

Price 2/6.

SELECTED LISTS FREE.

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.,
(Est. 1884.) EXETER.

FOR SALE.—VACANT. "THE FRIARY," desirable Country Residence in well-wooded valley, 9 miles from Doncaster. Price £3,750.—Apply, LOY, Solicitor, 55, High Street, Doncaster.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET

A MOST ATTRACTIVE PERIOD HOUSE. FURNISHED (Berks. 5 miles Wokingham).—Sale area. 4 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms.—Particulars, CLEMENTS 64, Kensington Gardens Square, W.2.

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR E. F. STANHOPE RODD.

TREBARTHA HALL, CORNWALL (LAUNCESTON 7 MILES)

ON A SITE OF NATURAL
CHARM CONSIDERED TO
BE UNSURPASSED IN
ENGLAND.

On the banks of the Lynher and
Withey Brook.

EXCELLENT FISHING

CASCADE, WATERFALL,

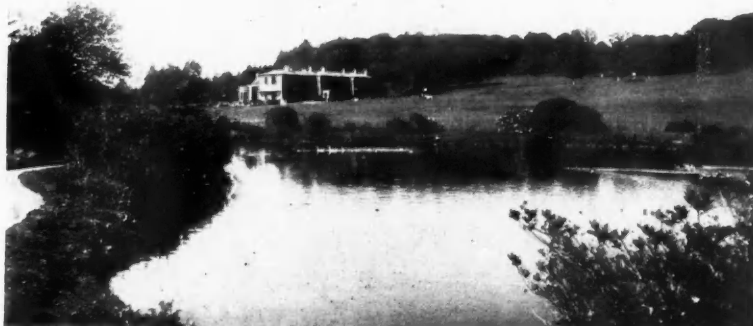
SWAN POOL, AMERICAN
GARDEN.

LODGE ENTRANCES

and other

COTTAGES, STABLING,

GARAGE.



PARK AND AGRICULTURAL
LAND.

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE
WOODLANDS
of commercial and amenity
value.

Area as published on particulars or
subdivided if desired.

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unless Sold Privately.

Auctioneers:

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(Telephone: 18.)

Solicitors:

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CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS

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500FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FACING DUE SOUTH WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS



SUSSEX

1½ miles from a town and station. An hour from London and near famous Golf Links.

FOR SALE.—A VERY CHOICE ESTATE of about 83 ACRES with perfectly appointed and remarkably beautiful HOUSE set within enchanting Gardens. Galleried hall, fine double drawing room panelled in old oak, 2 other panelled reception rooms, 13 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Main electricity and water; central heating. Entrance Lodge; 4 other Cottages. Garage; stabling. Farmery. Woody grounds with grass and hard courts, bowling green, rock garden and pools, walled kitchen garden, orchard and meadows. Price most reasonable. Recommended as one of the most beautiful small estates in the County. DEEP AIR-RAID SHELTER.—Sole Agents: WILSON and Co., 14, Mount Street, London, W.1.

RUTLAND

FOR SALE. charming stone-built FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 3 miles Oakham; 4 reception, 7 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, conveniently arranged domestic offices.

Main electric light and water.
Garage for 3, stabling for 5; ornamental and kitchen gardens, lawns; grass field of 10 acres, 2 paddocks of about 3 acres; 3 good cottages adjoining.
G. SMITH & SON, ESTATE AGENTS, OAKHAM.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED

WANTED TO RENT (furnished for preference), for 6 to 12 months, with option of buying, small old-style COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Southern or South-Western Counties, in surrounding open country. 5 to 6 bedrooms.—Particulars and photographs to BEESON, Southwell, Notts.

QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE and 167 ACRES in beautiful part of West Sussex, overlooking South Downs. An ideal house, thoroughly modernised, 12 bedrooms, 3 reception, 1 billiard room, 3 bathrooms. Farm buildings and 4 Cottages. Good shooting and trout fishing. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.** Vacant possession on account of decease of owner.—HILLARY & Co., Petersfield, Hants.

HATFIELD (EAST HYDE).—HOUSE TO LET. 5 bedrooms, lounge hall, 2 reception rooms and study. Good Garage and Garden.—RICHARDSON, Park Street, Hatfield.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 2252
(6 lines)

CONSTABLE & MAUDE

2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

HEREFORD AN EXCELLENT GEORGIAN HOUSE

In capital order and on 2 floors.
LOUNGE HALL, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS, 11 BEDROOMS, 4 BATHROOMS.
All conveniences.

GARAGES. STABLING. 2 COTTAGES.
DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS, WOOD AND PARKLAND; in all about 40 ACRES. **FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED**
Apply CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

ON THE BORDERS OF NORTHANTS and WARWICKSHIRE FOR SALE AS AN INVESTMENT AN EXCELLENT FARM

within easy reach of important centre, and Farmhouse with 8 rooms, etc.

GOOD OUTBUILDINGS. 2 CAPITAL COTTAGES.
LAND COMPRISES 180 ACRES (mainly pasture)
Apply CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.

NORTH DEVON COAST

An unique Estate with long sea frontage.



Delightful RESIDENCE

Entirely secluded in lovely country.

4 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric lighting. Ample water.

GARAGES. STABLING.
Bathing pool.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS
AND WOODLAND.

100 ACRES. £6,000

All details from CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

OXFORD & BUCKS BORDERS



CHARMING ELIZABETHAN COTTAGE RESIDENCE

In an unspoilt village within easy reach of Oxford.
3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Company's water and electric city.

Thatched Cottage. Garage.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.

ABOUT 1½ ACRES. £2,500

Sole Agents:
CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

SOUTH DEVON

AN ATTRACTIVE ESTATE

WITH 4½ MILES OF TROUT FISHING.

Billiard and 4 reception rooms, 11/13 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. *Electric light. Central heating.*

GARAGES. STABLING.

CAPITAL HOME FARM WITH FARMHOUSE.

6 COTTAGES. LOVELY GROUNDS.

1,450 ACRES

For Sale by CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

A GENUINE QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

3 reception rooms, 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Central heating.

Company's water and electric light.

2 COTTAGES. STABLING.

GARAGES.

ABOUT 9 ACRES FOR SALE

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, W.1.

DEVON AND SOMERSET BORDERS

4 MILES MAIN LINE JUNCTION.



AN ORIGINAL QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE

Hall, suite of panelled reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Every comfort and convenience.

COTTAGE. GARAGES AND STABLING.

ABOUT 40 ACRES. FOR SALE

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, Mount Street, London, W.1.

Telegrams :
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London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telephone No. :
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

TO BE SOLD BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS

ON THE HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS

About 1½ miles from Liphook with fast Electric
Trains to London.

The attractive Residence stands high and
commands glorious distant panoramic
views to the South.

14 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS.
5 BATHROOMS. HALL and
4 RECEPTION ROOMS.

Electric Light. Radiators.

SQUASH COURT.



SWIMMING POOL. GARAGE.

Sandy soil.

6 COTTAGES.

Shooting, Hunting and Golf.

BEAUTIFULLY
LAID OUT GROUNDS

2 tennis lawns, etc.

About 225 ACRES of Woodlands and
120 ACRES of Pasture; in all nearly

414 ACRES

Illustrated particulars of Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks; and
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

FARMS AND AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS

DORSET-SOMERSET BORDERS.—530 ACRES
Let in Three

Holdings to produce £765 per annum. Outgoings only £38.

PRICE £15,000

DORSET.—One of the richest Farms in the County. 195 ACRES deep
feeding pasture. Excellent STONE-BUILT HOUSE and
buildings.

£10,000. Vacant Possession

EAST HAMPSHIRE.—574 ACRES Let at £509 per annum.
Main water and electricity. First-class
Partridge Shooting. Outgoings £130.

PRICE £12,650

BERKSHIRE.—6 miles Reading.—High-class DAIRY FARM with
superior house. 176 ACRES, bounded by a river.
Model buildings for 50.

£9,000. Possession Michaelmas

Full particulars of the above and of numerous other farms may be had upon application to:—

JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, W.1, reference 6. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.)

By direction of the Executors of the late Mrs. de Sales
la Terrière.

Overlooking the Valley of the Windrush and the
Cotswold Hills.

MINSTER LOVELL, OXON

3 miles from Burford. 15 from Oxford, and 27 from
Cheltenham.

THE Freehold RESIDENTIAL ESTATE known as
"WHITEHALL" extending to 230 ACRES, com-
prising the COTSWOLD STYLE RESIDENCE containing
3 reception, 6 bedrooms and offices. Central heating,
electric light and excellent water supply. Lodge, 3 Cottages
and Farm Buildings will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION
by Messrs.

FRANKLIN & JONES, at Messrs. Taphouse's
Music Room, 3, Magdalen Street, Oxford, on
Wednesday, July 10th, 1940, at 2 o'clock p.m., unless sold
previously by Private Treaty.

Particulars may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs.
ANDREW WALSH & SON, King Edward Street, Oxford;
or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FRANKLIN & JONES, F.S.I.,
Frewin Court, Oxford. (Tel.: 4095/6.)

NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

Quite secluded, adjacent old-world village and green

GENTLEMAN'S CHARMING BUNGALOW
RESIDENCE.—2 reception, 3 bed (2 fixed basins and
radiators), bath (h. and c.); main electricity, ample water
supply, septic tank drainage. 2 Garages. Attractive
Grounds of 3 ACRES. All in perfect order. Owner joining
Army. Will sacrifice at £1,250.—Inspected and strongly
recommended by WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

PANORAMIC VIEW OVER STOUR VALLEY.

Lovely Constable's country, near favoured Village, 8 miles
Colchester, 14 Ipswich.

**GENTLEMEN'S WELL-BUILT AND AT-
TRACTIVE RESIDENCE**, occupying a unique site,
quiet and secluded. Lounge hall, 2 other reception, 5 bed,
bath (h. and c.); main electricity, ample water supply.
Garage (2 cars). Delightful Grounds, 3 paddocks, 7 ACRES
in all. FREEHOLD ONLY £1,650. BARGAIN.—In-
spected and most highly recommended by WOODCOCK & SON,
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LEICESTERSHIRE.
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(ESTABLISHED 1809.) MARKET HARBOUROUGH.
LAND AND HOUSE AGENTS

HAMPSHIRE & SOUTHERN COUNTIES
17, Above Bar, Southampton. **WALLER & KING, F.A.I.**
Business Established over 100 years.

SALISBURY & DISTRICT.—ESTATE AGENTS.
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Estate Agents, Surveyors & Auctioneers.

HAVE

RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL
PROPERTIES

TO BE SOLD OR LET

IN

Gloucestershire and adjoining Counties.

ALBION CHAMBERS, GLOUCESTER

Telephone:
2267 (2 lines).

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TO LET.—Paulerspury, Towcester, Northants. De-
lightful RESIDENCE. 3 reception, 7 bed. 2 Garages.
Good Gardens, hard tennis court.—MERRY SOSS & CO., LTD.,
9, Fish Street, Northampton.

BUCKFASTLEIGH, SOUTH DEVON

Torquay 13 miles, Totnes 5 miles, Ashburton 4 miles.

FOR SALE by Public Auction on THURSDAY,
JULY 4th, 1940, at The Seymour Hotel, Totnes,
this Freehold and

ATTRACTIVE SPORTING ESTATE

situate just outside the Village of Buckfastleigh and
immediately adjoining the RIVER DART, with VALU-
ABLE SALMON FISHING of about ½ mile and known as

WARE, BUCKFASTLEIGH

and comprising:

Large drawing room, dining room, billiard room, 6 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 dressing rooms, compact modern
domestic offices, with rich pasture land and orchards
extending in all to about 23 ACRES, with valuable road
frontages on to the main Totnes Road, the whole forming
an attractive small Country Estate of unique charm.
Vacant possession. Gardens include bowling green,
tennis court,illy ponds and woodland walks, walled-in
fruit and vegetable gardens, etc.

For full particulars, apply to the Solicitors: Messrs.
HATCHETT JONES & Co., Haddon House, 66A, Fenchurch
Street, E.C.3, or to the Auctioneers:

WAYCOTTS, 4-5, Fleet St., Torquay & Paignton.

COUNTRY FLATS

CHANCELLOR HOUSE, MOUNT EPHRAIM,
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—DELIGHTFUL MODERN
FLATS. Large rooms. 1, 2, 3 or 4 bedrooms, 1 or 2 reception
rooms, 1 and 2 bathrooms, kitchenette, etc. Central heating.
Constant hot water, lifts, refrigerators.

GARAGES. STABLING.

RENTS FROM £115-£350 P.A.

Apply Sole Managing Agents: **ELLIS & SOSS, 19, Hanover
Square, London, W.1 (MAYfair 9717),** or Letting Office on
Premises.

FARMS

TO BE LET.

At Ladyday, 1941, or possibly earlier by arrangement.
WOOTTON LODGE ESTATE HOME FARM,
Saffordshire (Derbyshire border; Ashbourne 6,
Uttoxeter 8, Leek 13, Derby 19 miles).—261 acres, practically
all pasture. Excellent stone-built House, sheltered south
aspect, delightful surroundings; entrance hall, 3 reception
rooms, kitchen, larder, dairy, 4 main bedrooms, bathroom,
3 bedrooms on upper floor; estate water by gravity to
house and farm; cow-tying for 52; well-planned buildings.

UPPER HOUSE FARM, on TUNSTALL HALL
ESTATE, near MARKET DRAYTON (Shropshire).—
203 acres, about half arable. Well-built House; 2 reception
rooms, kitchen, etc., 5 bedrooms, bathroom; estate water
supply, mains electricity near; good buildings on main road.

Both the above Farms are recommended as suitable for
farmers requiring good Country Residences.

Apply "A.614," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Office, 2-10, Tavistock
Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

FRUIT FARMS, Etc.

CORDON APPLE TREES.—A valuable Plantation
of choice varieties; occupying magnificent position
Kent-Sussex Border. Ideal proposition for retired gentle-
man.—"A.618," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 2-10, Tavistock
Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

The MANOR HOUSE ESTATE, Tavistock, S. Devon

78 ACRES IN ALL

COMPRISING the Manor House with Stabling,
Garages and outbuildings; also separate range of
modern farm buildings including stabling. Electricity,
central heating, good water. With Possession. Terrace
of 6 small Houses, 1 detached chauffeur's house and old
Toll House. 69½ Acres of Pasture Lands, of which 52 are
Let to tenants; remainder in hand. Close to market town.
Actual income apart from the Manor House and Grounds
£298 per annum, not including 4 unlet small houses
(estimated rentals £100 per annum). Price Freehold
£13,500.—Full particulars, plan and photographs from the
Sole Agents: **WOOLLAND, SON & MANICO, Princess Square,
Plymouth.**

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481.

CORNWALL. OVERLOOKING THE RIVER FAL AND CARRICK ROADS

UNIQUE LITTLE PROPERTY WITH AN EXTENSIVE WATERFRONT, DRY BOATHOUSE, PRIVATE QUAY, DEEP SEA YACHT ANCHORAGE AND "HARD."



Most enchanting, luxuriously appointed Semi-Bungalow with main electricity.

LOUNGE. SUN ROOM. DINING ROOM.
5 BEDROOMS. 2 BATHROOMS.

Superb position with a grand view.

2 GARAGES.

EXQUISITE TERRACED GARDENS

Profusion of sub-tropical plants; simply a riot of colour.

WOODLAND, STREAM and WATERFALLS.



FOR IMMEDIATE SALE WITH 4 ACRES.

Falmouth 6 miles; Truro 8.

A Home of rally fascinating character.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

HERTFORDSHIRE

3 MILES FROM THE CITY OF ST. ALBANS

Rural but convenient position on the outskirts of a village with bus route; 30 minutes by rail from St. Pancras.

A Dignified Residence of Attractive Architectural Style



Approached by a 300-yards drive with superior lodge at entrance.

4 reception, 11 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room.

"Aga" cooker. Central heating. Main electric light.

Gardener's cottage. Garage and stabling. Farmbuildings. Lovely pleasure grounds, 2 tennis courts, well-stocked kitchen garden. Meadowland.

For Sale Freehold with 12 Acres. Price greatly reduced.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

SOMERSET

GLORIOUS VIEWS OF THE MENDIP HILLS

7 miles from Wells, 12 from Bristol, 14 from Bath; 2 hours London.

Magnificent Stone-Built House with stone mullioned windows

Approached by long drive.

3 reception, oak-panelled billiard room, oak-panelled library, 11 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms.

Central heating throughout. Electric light.

Excellent water supply. Stabling and garage accommodation. Chauffeur's flat. 2 cottages.

Beautiful gardens. Tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, woodland and pastureland.



50 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

A SAFETY ZONE IN NORTH CORNWALL

Near Tintagel, Boscastle, and numerous bathing beaches; over 550ft. up.

A MINIATURE ESTATE OF 30 ACRES, ALL PASTURE



Sloping to a small river.

A VERY PRETTY OLD-FASHIONED BUNGALOW

of interesting character.

3 reception, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating.

BARN WITH GARAGE AND STABLING.

Attractive

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS.

A self-supporting Property whereat the cost of living is reduced to a minimum.



FOR SALE AT £3,000

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

On the Borders of HAMPSHIRE, SURREY & SUSSEX

Amidst delightful country within easy reach of Liphook, Haslemere and Farnham; one hour London.

AN OLD HOUSE, GEORGE II PERIOD OF CHARMING CHARACTER.

In a lovely woodland setting, secluded but not isolated. Hall with galleried staircase, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity.

3 GARAGES. STABLING. 2 COTTAGES. 2 tennis courts.

BEAUTIFUL OLD GARDENS with a fine collection of trees.

ABOUT 5 ACRES OF WOODLAND.

Paddock. Large trout pool.

£4,500 with about 12 ACRES

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

ATTRACTIVE TO THOSE INTERESTED IN BLOODSTOCK

THIS PROPERTY, FOR SALE AT LESS THAN HALF ACTUAL COST,

is just over 70 miles west of London, on the borders of Oxfordshire and Gloucestershire.

embraces an area of about 48 ACRES (all pasture) and and carries

A WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE IN COTSWOLD STONE connected with main electricity, gas and water.

The accommodation consists of 3 reception, 7 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Small garden.

GARAGE, 2 GOOD COTTAGES and A FINE RANGE OF 14 LOOSE BOXES.

FIRST OFFER OF £5,750

Will secure this genuine bargain.

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

IN A CHARMING SMALL HAMPSHIRE TOWN

47 miles London.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL HOUSE

Georgian period, fronting the pavement but off the main road; near golf and station on Southern Electric.

Drawing room (24ft. by 15ft.), 2 other reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, dressing room.

Central heating throughout.

All main services.

Tennis court.

LOVELY OLD GARDEN SLOPING TO SMALL RIVER

An acre-and-a-half well planted with trees and shrubs.

QUICK SALE DESIRED. ONLY £2,500

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Tel.: Regent 2481.

ESTATE

HARRODS

OFFICES

'Phone: Ken. 1490.
'Grams: "Estate
Harrods, London."

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE,
62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet
and Haslemere.
Riviera Offices.

IDEAL FOR EVACUATION PURPOSES. SAFE AREA

c.4



SUITABLE ALSO FOR SCHOOL OR
GUEST HOUSE.

*King Arthur's country. North Cornish Coast.
Wonderful views. Beautiful situation.*

XVth CENTURY ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Mullioned windows, oak beams, open fireplaces, etc.
3 good reception rooms, 6 bedrooms (all with h. and c.
lavatory basins), 2 bathrooms, complete offices.

Extra rooms in village half a mile away.
Co.'s water. Electric Light. Central Heating.

4 bedroom Cottage, bathroom and w.c.; also Annex with 3 bedrooms (bathroom and w.c. adjacent).

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS
leading to privatecombe; in all 11½ ACRES
Low Price for Freehold or Let Furnished.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
(Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.)



BROOK HOUSE, CHANDLER'S FORD, HANTS

c.15

*Outskirts of the Village, ¼ mile Station, 2½ miles Eastleigh Station and handy for
Bournemouth or the New Forest.*

WELL-APPOINTED LABOUR-SAVING
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Entrance halls, 3 reception, 2 sun lounges, 5 bed, 2 sun rooms, 2 baths.

Central Heating. All main services. GARAGE.

GARDEN BUNGALOW AND OUTBUILDINGS.

PLEASANT GARDENS AND WOODLAND

IN ALL ABOUT 2½ ACRES

ALSO 5½ ACRES EXCELLENT

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND

with long frontages and all main services available.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR AUCTION, JULY 16TH.

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. SCAMMELL & SMITH, F.A.I., Chandler's Ford; and
HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 803.)



AT A LOW RESERVE

LITTLE CHICKNEY, NAZEING, ESSEX

c.14

Within easy reach of Nazeing Golf Course.

FREEHOLD MODERN HOUSE

BUILT IN THE GEORGIAN STYLE.

Hall, cloakroom, 2 large reception, 5 bed and dressing

bathroom; complete offices with servants' sitting room

GARAGE for 2 cars. Useful outbuildings.

Co.'s electric light, power and water.

Septic tank drainage. Central Heating.

MATURED PLEASURE GROUNDS

together with paddock.

ABOUT 4½ ACRES

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR AUCTION, JULY 28th.

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.

(Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 803.)



A FREEHOLD RESIDENCE IN THE NEW FOREST

c.3

*Unspoiled situation on high ground, 5 miles from Brockenhurst and 6 miles
from Ringwood.*

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

Facing full South with long Drive Approach.

3 reception rooms, 6 bed and 2 dressing, 2 bath.

Co.'s water. Own electric light plant. Cesspool drainage.

Co.'s electricity and gas available.

GARAGE. STABLING and other Outbuildings.

FINELY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Well-stocked kitchen garden, good paddock; in all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES

PRICE £4,500 OR NEAR OFFER

Inspected and recommended by HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
(Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)



SOMERSET

c.3

Quiet situation within easy reach of Coast and about 5 miles from a Market Town.

MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

3 RECEPTION. 7 BED. BATHROOM.

Modern Conveniences.

GARAGE.

STABLING.

MATURED GROUNDS

with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard; in all

ABOUT 4 ACRES

£2,250 FOR QUICK SALE

HARRODS, LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)



BOURNEMOUTH:

ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 E. STODDART FOX, P.A.S.I., F.A.I.
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 R. ALEC. HAMBRO.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
 BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON

SOUTHAMPTON:

ANTHONY B. FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
 T. BRIAN COX, P.A.S.I., A.A.I.

BRIGHTON:

A. KILVINGTON, F.A.L.P.A.

IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF THE NEW FOREST

Occupying an exquisite position amidst charming surroundings and commanding fine open views over the Forest.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

of sound construction, filled with all modern conveniences and comforts.

- 4 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS,
 SMALL BOUDOIR,
 DRESSING ROOM,
 BATHROOM,
- 3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
 TILED KITCHEN,
 and
 EXCELLENT OFFICES.



For particulars, apply Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

Electric light and main water.

Central heating.

GARAGE.

STABLING.

VINERY.

PEACH HOUSE.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS,

including lawn, productive kitchen garden with orchard.

THE WHOLE COMPRISING AN AREA OF ABOUT

ONE ACRE

PRICE £3,250 FREEHOLD

DEVONSHIRE

9 miles from Tiverton. In a pretty village with post office, church and shops.

Situated 600ft. up and commanding magnificent views.

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD
 THIS COMFORTABLE
 FAMILY RESIDENCE**

Erected some 160 years and containing:
 7 BEDROOMS,
 2 ATTICS,
 2 BATHROOMS,
 3 RECEPTION ROOMS,
 KITCHEN AND COMPLETE OFFICES.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.
 5-ROOMED COTTAGE.



For particulars and orders to view, apply, Fox & Sons, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

LOOSE BOX.

COW SHEDS FOR 6 COWS.

Electric lighting plant.

"Aga" cooker.

WELL LAID AND
 MATURED GROUNDS.

including lawns, herbaceous borders, walled-in kitchen gardens, good orchard, meadow and arable land. The whole extending to an area of about

30 ACRES

The Low Price of £2,750 Freehold will be accepted for an early Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

BRANKSOME PARK, BOURNEMOUTH**A SUNNY RESIDENCE**

IN A QUIET AND SHELTERED POSITION ONLY 10 MINUTES' WALK FROM THE SHOPS AND 'BUS ROUTE

THE ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**"DOVER HOUSE," DOVER ROAD, BRANKSOME PARK**

The accommodation comprises:

4 BEDROOMS, BOXROOM, 2 BATHROOMS, LOUNGE HALL, 2 RECEPTION ROOMS, SERVANTS' SITTING ROOM, KITCHEN AND OFFICES.

ATTRACTIVE LODGE AND GARAGE.

GROUND OF ABOUT 1 ACRE

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE ON COMPLETION OF THE PURCHASE.

The Lodge and Garage is Let on Lease.

TO BE OFFERED FOR SALE BY AUCTION, AT THE PROPERTY MART, CAIRNS HOUSE, ST. PETER'S ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH, ON THURSDAY, JULY 25th, 1940, at 3 P.M. (unless previously Sold Privately)

Solicitors: Messrs. BARTON, THOMPSON & HITCHINS, Dorchester Chambers, Yelverton Road, Bournemouth.
 Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth, Southampton, Brighton.

REDHILL HEIGHTS, NORTH BOURNEMOUTH

IN A HIGH AND HEALTHY POSITION WITH GOOD VIEWS, CLOSE TO 'BUS ROUTES, AND BEING WITHIN EASY REACH OF THE STATION AND CENTRE OF THE TOWN.

4 PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS,

2 MAIDS' BEDROOMS,

BATHROOM,

2 EXCELLENT RECEPTION
 ROOMS,

KITCHEN and SCULLERY.

LOGGIA.

CHARMING GROUNDS OF
 1½ ACRES



Further particulars from Fox & Sons, 75, Charminster Road, Bournemouth.

WITH A VARIETY OF WELL-GROWN
 TREES,
 affording complete seclusion.

PRODUCTIVE KITCHEN GARDEN.

GARAGE.

USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

HEATED GREENHOUSE.

PRICE ONLY £3,000
 FREEHOLD

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-50, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH (11 BRANCH OFFICES)

SOLUTION to No. 543

The winner of this crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of June 22nd, will be announced next week.

RUHR AGGREGATES
E U L A A E K
LORD FAUNTLEROY
I R C D C E N E
NEIGH SCHISM
Q C A R T D E A
URALS ORGANISTS
I N E N O E P S
SPEEDWELL WHERE
H S H D A M C S
S L V I N N A A
TRAVELLERS CLUB
U N R T O L L
NIGHTSHADE TYRE

ACROSS.

- 1 and 6. Wearing battle dress, perhaps (three words, 2, 8, 4)
9. Royal angler? (10)
10. Royal beast (4)
12. To absolve animal and fuel are needed (6)
13. Often a pair of pants (5)
16. Exchange the syllables and the view becomes the observer (7)
18. "He's rare" (anagr.) (7)
19. Sharp though they be they have only one eye (7)
21. It's composed of cinders (7)
22. The subject of the head cook *qua* ruler? (5)
23. Precise condition in which a Riviera resort is seen (7)
27. Not the real 28 (4)
28. "Hm! No accounting for tastes! Sing her —, will you, old fellow?"—*Lewis Carroll* (two words, 6, 4)

29. Headland (4)
30. Not a defect of the bandy-legged, quite the reverse (two words, 5, 5).

DOWN.

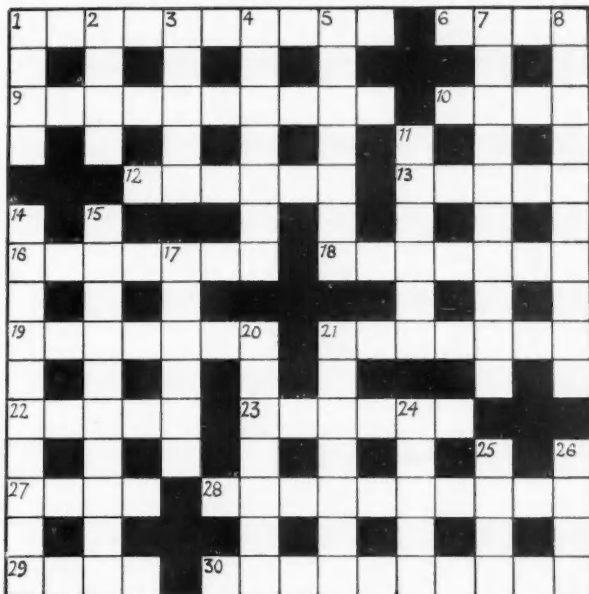
1. Needing soap and pumice (4)
2. "Nor winks the gold fin in the porphyry —" —*Tennyson* (4)
3. Talents, perhaps (5)
4. A tuft of grass (7)
5. Repeat 19 across (7)
7. "Fine record" (anagr.) (10)
8. Many a one has remained in the hand of its maker (10)
11. It may be written and delivered all the same (6)
14. Urban's counterpart (10)
15. "True stance" (anagr.) (10)
17. A religious might be able to if he were changed (6)
20. A result of exposure (7)
21. Not a pleasure-loving individual (7)
24. A handy way to put someone's nose out of joint (5)
25. As the Archbishop returns in it, he may have donned it in the vestry (4)
26. Mimics (4).

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 544

A prize of books to the value of 2 guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 544, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the **first post on the morning of Thursday, July 4th, 1940.**

The winner of Crossword No. 542 is
Eric Overell, Esq., Fenton, Wooler, Northumberland.

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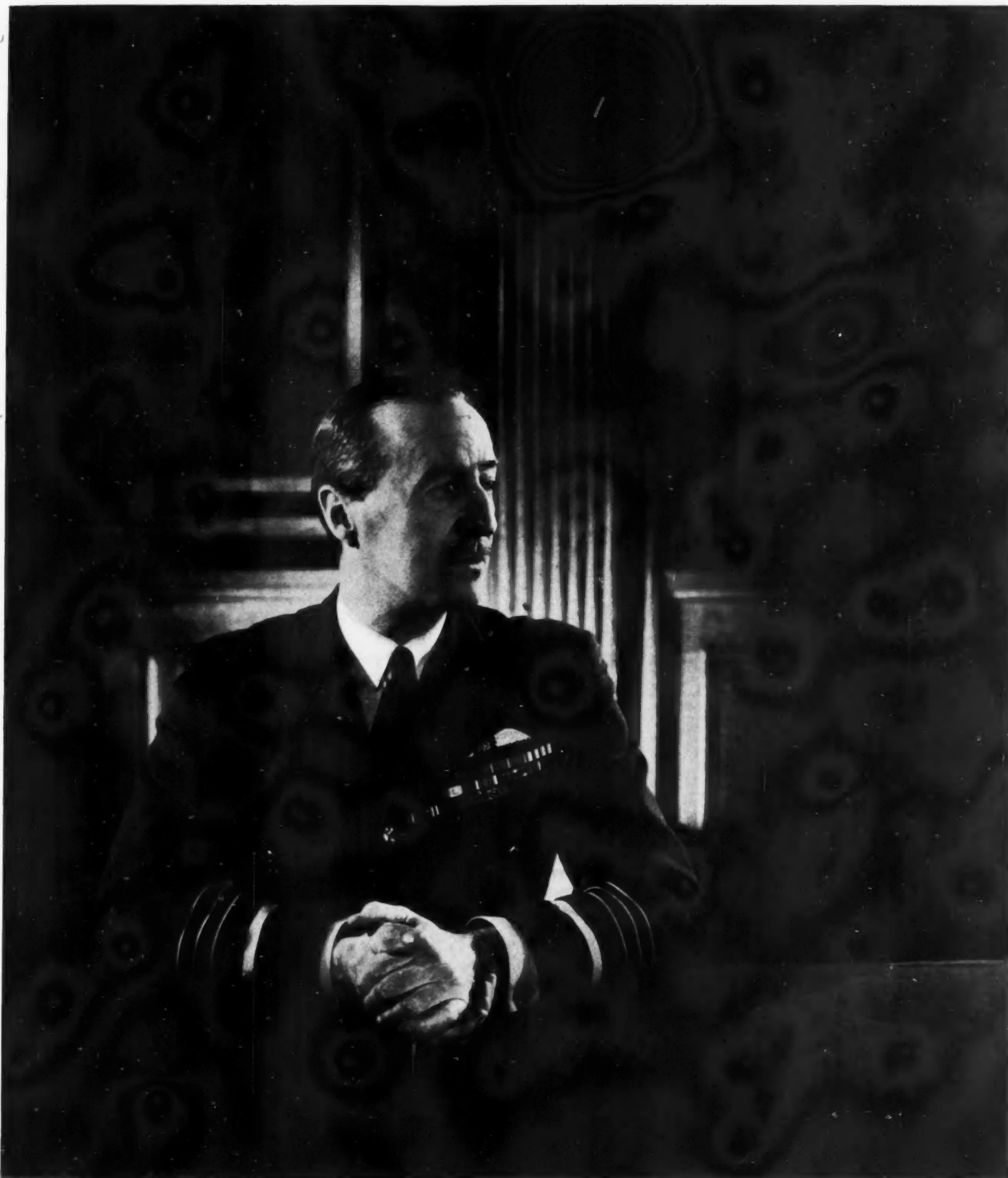
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COUNTRY LIFE

SATURDAY, JUNE 29th, 1940

(Vol. LXXXVII. No. 2267)



Cecil Beaton

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AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR CYRIL NEWALL, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.

Sir Cyril Newall is Chief of the Air Staff of the Royal Air Force, a position which he has held since 1937. Educated at Bedford and Sandhurst, he entered the Royal Warwickshire Regiment in 1905, but was later transferred to the Indian Army; he served in the last war, in which he was three times mentioned in despatches. In 1919, when he was transferred to the R.A.F., he became Deputy Director of Personnel at the Air Ministry; from 1926 to 1931 he was Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, and then for three years was in command of the R.A.F. in the Middle East. He was promoted Air Marshal in 1935 and Air Chief Marshal in 1937. Lady Newall is the only daughter of Mrs. Francis Storer Eaton of Boston, U.S.A. They have one son and two daughters.

COUNTRY LIFE

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"Country Life" Crossword No. 544, p. xv.

POSTAL CHARGES.—The Editor reminds correspondents and contributors that any communication requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. Notice is given that MSS. submitted will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

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"CULTIVATE OUR GARDEN"

VOLTAIRE set the famous phrase about cultivating one's own garden in the mouth of a character who was subjected to the most appalling disasters that an eighteenth-century mind could imagine. The advice has often been taken as expressing cynical detachment. At a juncture where the misfortunes of Candide pale into significance beside those that have befallen his countrymen in these days, the phrase has a double significance for Britons. Gone is the implication of cynicism with the blind conviction of another personage in the same satire, that all is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. And if for "garden" we read every square yard of this island of ours that in happier times has so often been likened to a garden, the words summarise one of the most urgent tasks that lie before a large section of the garrison of Britain.

The collapse of France, heroic as the spirit and actions of her armies and peoples have been, can be traced ultimately to divided counsels in the past and a fatal complacency more recently. The Bordeaux Government represents the manhood neither of France nor of her magnificent overseas empire; the ancient Marshal and the new Vice-President, of whom it has been said that even his name can be taken as reading both ways, speak only for the pathetic demoralised hordes of refugees. But there is no escaping the fact that the seeds of the French *débauche* had germinated and sprouted lustily for many years, and up till recent months in this country. They have been utterly eradicated, but the time in which to replace them with fruitful crops against the impending ordeal is desperately short.

Short, but not too short. Our garden is more strongly fenced than ever before in history; we have greater reserve stores of food within the fence than, probably, at any period for a century. The yield of our soil this year promises to be greatly in excess of any since the end of the last war, and has been increased in the past twelve-month by as much as during the whole of that war. In England and Wales farmers have added no less than a sixth to the total arable acreage, and this in a year of unparalleled difficulty which, there is reason to believe, has affected the food-production of Central Europe far more severely. There are some who believe that more should have been done. Had even the preparations half-heartedly instituted in 1938 been effected, as this paper vainly advocated year by year, a decade ago, we might have now not ten but twenty million acres of cornlands. As much was done last winter as was humanly and agriculturally possible. This autumn and winter that record must be doubled. It has needed the enemy to be at their gate to convince those indoors that the garden is a vital part of their home. The increased wages for farm workers was a first step in the right direction; the increased prices for produce will not only offset the bigger wages bill but provide the basis for the greatly enlarged credit that farmers must have in order to carry out the huge expansion the nation demands of them. They can, and will, make the garden flourish as never before. But they must have cash.

CHILDREN OVERSEAS

THE arrangements made by the Dominions to receive British children are a generous and valuable service of which the Government has rightly been prompt to avail itself. It is obviously wise to remove as many as possible, not only from a certain degree of danger but from the risk of circumstances that may easily have

a prejudicial effect on their development. And the fewer non-essential mouths to feed and bodies to look after the better. But the most inspiring aspect of the scheme is the long view: tens of thousands of future Britons privileged at an impressionable age to have the experience that has always been advocated as the ideal means of realising the meaning and unity of the Commonwealth. It is not too much to look forward to the creation of a generation with a new and peculiarly vivid consciousness of Imperial unity which it is normally difficult to instil into the naturally parochial minds of adolescents. It is also satisfactory, for more immediate reasons, to learn that the Canadian Government has agreed also to receive interned aliens and German prisoners of war, since these are not only a liability but actually a source of danger. It may be noted, incidentally, that Mr. Frank Pick, to whom Londoners owed so much until he retired from being Vice-chairman of the London Passenger Transport Board, will be to some extent responsible for this exodus in his new capacity of supervising transport facilities in British ports.

PEDIGREES AND PROPAGANDA

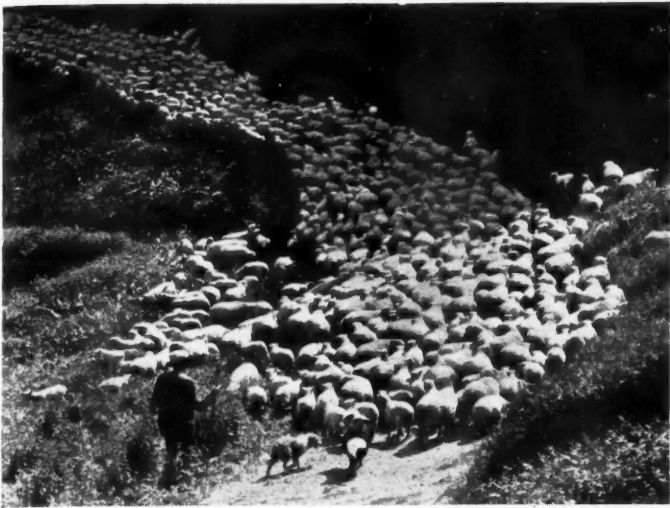
THE latest volume of "The Complete Peerage" brings its predecessors up-to-date by concentrating on creations since 1900. Some notice has been drawn to the fact that Lord Nuffield, who has largely helped the continued publication of the Peerage by a very generous donation, traces his descent with documentary evidence through yeoman ancestors to a certain William Morrice who held land at Hook Norton, Oxfordshire, in 1278. Burke's Peerage carries his pedigree as far back as John Morris of Kiddington who died in 1586. In very many cases it is only a matter of research in parish registers to trace the pedigrees of those who come of country stock to a sixteenth-century date, but Lord Nuffield has certainly been lucky in being able to carry his back to the thirteenth century without invoking dubious connections with the baronage—the usual method of prolonging ancestry. It is being used on an enormous scale by a genealogical department of the Nazi organisation in the United States. Americans with German names are approached by an innocent-looking antiquary who duly produces a pedigree proving distinguished German origin. This established, it is followed up by pressure from Nazi agents to support the Fifth Column. This typical thoroughness and ingenuity is said to be highly effective in procuring adherents. But our Ministry of Information has not yet mobilised the College of Heralds.

THE HORSE AND THE WAR

DURING the last war the R.S.P.C.A. raised something like a quarter of a million pounds on behalf of the Sick and Wounded Horses Fund, and through its hospitals alone passed 725,216 patients. At the beginning of this war the Society offered its services to the Army Council on the same unlimited basis as in 1914. In the interim the balance of the 1914-18 Sick and Wounded Horses Fund has been released by the Charity Commissioners and the Fund thus made immediately available to provide whatever our veterinary services require. We hear of little at the moment but the use of mechanical vehicles, but winter will no doubt return before the present struggle is over. We all devoutly hope, with Sir Robert Gower, that horses, mules and other animals will never again be used to the tragic extent they were used a century ago. But the alternative, in impossible conditions, to the employment of mechanical vehicles is the use of horses, and this we must be ready to face. There is another consideration. The civilian armies now fighting contain thousands of horse-keepers, drivers and other people whose normal peace-time business is to care for and deal with horses and other animals. Their places have had to be taken by others whose knowledge undoubtedly is limited. There are far more horses and other animals in use now than before the war, and many fewer competent people to look after them. The R.S.P.C.A., if properly supported, can help not only by increased vigilance but by spreading sound technical information with regard to horse and stable management, and the care of animals generally.

THE CARE OF CHURCHES

WE can hardly hope that in the air attacks on our islands our cathedrals and ancient churches will enjoy the almost complete immunity from damage with which they escaped during the last war. Beyond taking reasonable precautions—such as sandbagging monuments, removing plate and old glass, and providing an emergency fire-fighting staff—little more can be done but pray and hope for the best. On the other hand, war or no war, the effects of weather, damp, dry-rot, and other natural causes are always at work, and to neglect or postpone essential repairs because of the war will only add to the problems after the war, when the bulk of all available funds will probably be needed for reconstruction. The Central Council for the Care of Churches, in its latest report, again lays emphasis on the importance of a stitch in time where church fabrics are concerned. Fortunately, our churches are on the whole in a satisfactory state of repair. There is hardly one of our cathedrals on which large sums of money have not been spent during the last twenty years, and a very great deal of repair work, far more than is generally imagined, has been done to our parish churches, as this report, covering only the last two years, shows. But neither complacency, nor the feeling "if bombs are coming wait till after the war," should allow repair funds to be discontinued or urgent work to be shelved. Deterioration, if neglected too long, exacts a compound interest for every



TO PASTURES NEW

Thousands of sheep are being evacuated from pastures near the S.E. coast to inland "reception areas." After rounding up they are shorn before entraining for their fresh fields

month of delay. The truth of this is well illustrated by the plight of the late fifteenth-century West Suffolk church of Denston, a remarkably beautiful and interesting church and full of old wood-work. The roof is in such bad condition that water comes into this church whenever it rains, and it will be a matter of spending some £2,000 or £3,000 to put into repair a building which would never have reached this plight if a small but regular insurance payment had been instituted years ago.

A GAME OF CRICKET

CRICKET in the sense of solemn three-day matches is dormant but cricket as a game is wide awake. Saturday afternoon cricket has a slightly contemptuous ring, but to-day it is reviving the bodies and minds of thousands who have been hard at work all the week, many of them directly and all indirectly in the national interest. It was this kind of cricket at its best which was seen the other day when Lord's was thrown open and the Eton Ramblers beat the Forty Club in a match full of famous names and exciting fluctuations. School cricket naturally goes on, and one match, between Lancing and Westminster, deserves very particular notice. When eight Lancing wickets had fallen their respective owners had scored 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 2, 5, 5. Macintyre, who had gone in first wicket down, still survived, and was joined by the penultimate hope of his side, Burton. The Westminster bowlers were doubtless in a state of ferocious triumph, and doubtless also these were disappointed, for when these two batsmen were at length out Macintyre had made 141 and Burton 83. The side scored 250 and then got Westminster out for 149. Glorious uncertainty indeed!

SONNET

EVENING IN A BRITISH CEMETERY OVERSEAS

For you the lilac and the apple blossom,
for you the music of the nightingales,
for you the sleeping in the piteous bosom
of Picardy, at peace while all else fails.
Not yours to be tormented by misgiving,
to wonder if the sacrifice was vain,
to weigh the worth of dying against living,
now that the lunacy begins again.
And yet the valour free-born man desires
leaps to the heart in virtue of your fame,
and yours the spark from which undying fires
burst at the trumpet summons into flame.
Sleeping you fan them as with angels' breath,
from the hard-won immunity of death.

RICHARD ELWES.

A STRANGER IN THESE PARTS

THE steps taken to frustrate hostile "strangers in these parts" are likely materially to increase the number of *bona fide* members of that tribe. We are undoubtedly making a good clean job of it. Sign-posts have long since departed from country cross-roads, and the motorist must guide himself by geographical instinct or by the sun or the stars and must submit, if he ask the way, to be looked on with suspicion. Railway stations now cut us dead, staring at us without a sign of recognition; only the shouts of the porter, who swallows half his syllables, remains to us. The 'bus-catcher does not know whether he is catching his own 'bus, and, worse still, he does not know where he is catching it from since there is no longer a helpful little arrow on the time-table. In fact, we are often in a situation to make us sympathise with poor Mr. Pickwick when he lost himself at midnight in the cavernous passages of the Great White Horse. In Sam's words on that occasion, we need somebody to look after us "when our judgment goes out a-wisitn'."

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

Clothes and the L.D.V.—Parachute Licences—Ways with Weeds—Plutocrat Poultry

BY MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

AT the Hampshire Quarter Sessions the question was raised recently as to the legal position of a Local Defence Volunteer who shoots one of the enemy parachutists, and "Counsel's opinion" that had been obtained seemed rather vague about it. The legality of the act, according to counsel, would depend on how the enemy was clad—that is to say, whether he was wearing his country's uniform or was disguised as a civilian. I should have thought it depended entirely on how the Volunteer was clad. Every enrolled Volunteer has been properly attested and, if wearing a recognised uniform, he is as much a member of the armed Forces of the Crown as a Regular soldier with all a Regular soldier's rights.

This raises the point of uniforms, and it will be disclosing no secret to mention that at the present moment there are insufficient suits of denim battle-dress to fit out more than a portion of the enrolled men. All these suits have been issued to the actual riflemen of the force—the younger and more active men—and it was understood that most of the company, platoon and section leaders would wear their old uniforms with badges of rank removed, thus increasing largely the number of uniformed men in the commands. Now, however, the War Office has issued an order that ex-officers will not be allowed to wear their old uniforms, and the cryptic reason for this is not immediately apparent.

THE call for shotguns has had an immediate and most satisfactory response in our part of the world, but we are not quite certain yet if a licence is necessary for German parachutists or not. One can hardly regard them as feathered or ground game, and one imagines there is no close season; but, on the other hand, free shooting has never been recognised in any part of the British Isles, and the Government does not make exceptions even in the case of vermin. The other day, when I wished to add to my firearm licence a sporting Mannlicher, lent me by a friend for the parachutist season, I was called upon to pay 2s. 6d. before anything could be done about it, and the transfer is not completed yet.

I WAS interested to discover in a contemporary journal an article on the best method of getting rid of those two pestilential weeds that flourish in the waste corners of one's land and persist in spreading over the garden—the nettle and the convolvulus or withy-wind. The article was written by a real horticultural expert, and so I expected to learn something erudite and efficacious with the minimum of labour required. The nettle, I was informed, can be dealt with if it is cut down regularly every month from May to September, and if this treatment is continued for three years the growth of the plant will be considerably weakened. The campaign against the convolvulus consists of digging over the ground again and again, removing every scrap of root until not a trace remains. The article did not state for how long this was to be continued, but I imagine it would be until either the convolvulus or the gardener died of exhaustion; and from what I know of the convolvulus I think the plant would win.

Since then I have asked some of my neighbours, several of whom have specifics for nettles. One has found a dressing of sodium chlorate very effective. It costs 41s. a cwt., and is used in a solution of 1lb. to three gallons of water for nettles and as a general weed-killer. I am told that a preparation called Atlacide is used on railways: a spraying-tank is drawn along the line and, to judge by the weedlessness of the permanent way, is highly efficacious.

Years ago in Egypt the whole of the northern part of my province was visited annually by the rose beetle in such numbers that it was almost as serious a problem as the locust. I wrote asking help of the Ministry of Agriculture, and in due course a German professor was sent up at considerable expense. He stayed for a week, studying the insect and the plants it consumed; he dissected both the beetle and its foodstuffs and examined them through a microscope; and he must have known quite a lot about the problem before he left. His report and solution of the difficulty, he explained, would be sent on by post after his return, and I understood the reason for his coyness when I received it. The method of destruction recommended was to pick the insects off the plants by hand and place them in tins of paraffin.

THE edict has gone forth that owing to shipping being required for carrying munitions greater economy must be exercised with regard to poultry and pig food and all fodder. I wish officialdom could avoid the use of the word "economy" in this particular connection, and put it instead that farmers should reduce their stock to the minimum.

The margin of profit with poultry and pigs even in peace-time is so infinitesimal that every farmer in the land of necessity cuts his fodder bill to the last farthing, and even if this were not the case it is a well known fact that fat hens do not lay eggs. There is only one way to economise over poultry food, and that is to kill off a portion of the stock.

THE WOMEN'S LAND ARMY

COMPARISONS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Sketches by Lionel Edwards

MR. BEVIN and Mr. Hudson are concerting measures to get back on to the land as large a proportion as possible of those 72,000 men who have been tempted away from agriculture since the war began, while the Army has now relinquished all claims on farm workers. Nevertheless, it is becoming more and more obvious that, even if all of them are immediately returned and the drain of labour to industry compulsorily and permanently ended, there would be nothing like the amount of workers available to carry through an effective programme of war-time production. Reliance will have to be placed more and more, as in the last war, on varied and unusual sources of supply, and of these the chief will undoubtedly be the Women's Land Army. Most of the County War Agricultural Committees have again appealed to their farmers for some definite indication of the size and nature of their demand for labour. The farmers have been asked to state their individual requirements—the number of workers, the jobs, and the periods for which they would be wanted, and whether accommodation for them is available.

So far as the Women's Land Army is concerned, there undoubtedly were times at the beginning of the war when farmers showed considerable reluctance to start experimenting again with female labour. They are not as a rule much given to experiments of any kind; it might be better for them if they occasionally showed more enterprise. However this may be, there certainly was a feeling that they "didn't want things upset"—as though anything else were possible in these days—and behind that feeling the almost universal fear of the results of using unskilled labour. It is quite true, of course, that agricultural training is a lifetime's job and no mere matter of weeks. Most farmers, for this reason, prefer elderly labourers, even if somewhat past their work, to the young and lusty. The same consideration seemed to apply to the Women's Land Army, and it was largely owing to the fact that relatively few members of the Land Army could claim to be more than partly trained that made farmers, for the time being, shy at their offers of assistance. They felt relieved when they discovered that there had not been such a heavy call-up of male agricultural labour as they had anticipated before the beginning of hostilities.

Whatever they felt last October, by the end of May there were well over 6,500 Land Army workers in employment, the counties where they are most numerous being Kent, Hampshire, West Suffolk, Lindsey, Wiltshire, Worcestershire and Somerset. It continued to recruit and train at the rate—before the recent announcement of further immediate expansion was made—of at least 750 volunteers a month. Since the appeal for five thousand recruits for the W.L.A. and 10,000 for seasonal work with the W.L.A. Auxiliary Force, applications have been coming in to headquarters at Balcombe, Sussex, at the rate of 150 to 200 a day—in the proportion of three to one for regular enrolment. History in fact has once more repeated itself, and the process has been an abbreviated edition of what happened in the last war. That process was graphically described by Lord Ernle in his book "The Land and Its People." "The farmers," he wrote, "feared that the Land Girls might be as great pests on the land as the

weeds; they honestly did not believe they could do the work; they did not trust them to endure its monotony. The women offered themselves for enlistment with high ideals and glowing hopes. Then came disillusionment. The attitude of agriculturists was critical or indifferent; the demand for women's labour was uncertain and fluctuating. They began to ask themselves: Was their help really wanted? The sifting process was drastic. Those who remained were of the right stamp. For them the opportunity came at last and the tide turned permanently in their favour." The Land Army came into its own after the call-up of men in 1918 and 16,000 were eventually working on the land. A year earlier, any reference to Land Girls was greeted with grunts or silence at farmers' meetings; three months later there were interjections for or against their employment. Then came an interval when the subject was received with slight applause, and finally a period of confidence, when any reference to the work of women on the land was received with cheers. "The Land Army," says Lord Ernle, "had won."

The farmer's job, as things are at present, is clearly to make the best of the material at his disposal, a business demanding understanding and sympathy, but chiefly an understanding of what jobs women can do best and what jobs they should not be asked to do at all. Women make excellent dairymen—as well as dairymaids: their work is not the same. Women milkers are excellent, but it takes time to learn to milk well and quickly, and if the cowman has to milk not only all difficult cows but the heifers just calved as well, and let the Land Girl only do a few of the old trusty cows, she isn't much help to him. On the other hand, the W.L.A. give a pretty thorough training to those members who propose to specialise in dairy work, and it is unnecessary always to envisage the worst. With stock, female labour is usually good, for women have a natural aptitude for handling animals, which is not always noticeable in the modern male, especially since the advent of the machine age. The modern man loves tinkering with machinery, but is less patient than his forebears with stock, and perhaps less skilful. Witness the decline in good carters. The modern south country carter and horseman seems to have lost interest in his animals, but in the



THIS LITTLE PIG WENT TO MARKET



PERSUASION IS BETTER THAN FORCE



A FROSTY MORNING



ON THE LAND

north they as good as ever. Go to Scotland to see good and well kept farm horses. A farmer recently remarked *à propos* modern carters: "When I was young we kept the corn bins locked to prevent the carters stealing extra corn for their horses, but to-day you have to see that they give them sufficient!" However, to return to women on the land. The natural supply of women workers is non-existent in southern counties, but in the north, the Midlands, and east it is women who at sowing time "set" the potatoes, and no machine can really supersede them at it (although there is such a machine, I believe), and potato drills are usually raked down by hand and then banked up with the plough. Turnip singling, and hoeing in the north, are almost invariably done by women. In France, it must be remembered, women do all the farm work.

Ploughing is perhaps a job not very suitable for women, but most other jobs with horses they can do quite as well as men, even to filling dung-carts and other forms of carting. The actual stable work is also something they learn to do easily and well, although lifting cart harness on to a big 16-hand horse requires quite a bit of physical strength. Poultry is obviously a woman's job, but pigs not so clearly. It depends how the pigs are kept, and how far apart, for pig-buckets when full are very heavy, and one must confess to having qualms on seeing an unfortunate Land Girl staggering through the mud with two buckets (full) on a yoke. Although women such as those who work in our northern counties would make nothing of either pig-buckets or even lifting hundredweight sacks, it is a tough job for a newcomer on the land.

To meet the immediate demand for seasonal workers the Women's Land Army have organised an Auxiliary Force. Many women who are unable to join the Regular Force of the Land Army are willing to enrol for periods varying from four weeks to six months, and such workers will be available during the rest of the summer and autumn for hoeing, root-singling, hay-making, harvesting of corn and root crops, for threshing, fruit-picking and, in fact, most other forms of seasonal work. It is particularly suitable for women students at universities, large numbers of whom have volunteered for the "long vacation."

As regards pay, the W.L.A. and Auxiliary Force will receive at least the minimum wage scale fixed by the County Agricultural Wages Committee.

Farmers who are going to be short of labour should apply at once to the Women's Land Army office in their county so that their requirements may be known as far in advance as possible. They should indicate whether they can themselves provide the necessary training. This lasts for a month, during which time the Ministry makes a board and lodging payment and provides the Land Army volunteer with 10s. a week pocket money. There is an urgent need for offers of training by dairy farmers.



INTERLUDE

THE OASES OF THE LIBYAN DESERT

By MAJOR C. S. JARVIS



THE KNIFE-EDGED DUNES TO BE CIRCUMVENTED ON THE WAY TO THE OASES



THE word "oasis" is derived from the Coptic *ouahe*, later the Arabic form *wah*, and meant originally a fertile spot in a sandy desert: but nowadays it is used more frequently to describe any place of rest or pleasure in the midst of toil and gloom, to quote from the dictionary. Therefore an oasis sounds exactly the sort of place some of us would like to dwell in in these times, and there are many in various parts of the world from which to make a choice; several in Arabia, an appreciable number in the Sahara, and some of the townships in Arizona and California might possibly be included in the list, as they are places of water in dry deserts.

The word, however, was used originally in connection with the five big oases of the Libyan Desert; Kharga, Dakhla, Baharia, Farafra and Siwa: and these well watered and cultivated depressions in the high desert plateaux fit in exactly with the preconceived ideas of the average person who has never seen an oasis. They are wonderful to look at because they are set suddenly and unexpectedly in such ghastly arid surroundings, and this lends brilliance of colour to the deep green of their palm groves, the emerald of their clover, barley and wheat fields, the pink and white of their almond and peach orchards, and the silver of their fresh-water lakes. Here the attractive picture conjured up by "The Arabian Nights" ends, for there are no cities paved with ivory and roofed with pearl, but only mud-brick buildings thatched with palm leaves. The golden palace set in the midst of this glory is merely the *Omdeh's* (Mayor's) house, which is one storey higher than the rest, as befits his position, and is usually lime-washed and decorated with blue and gamboge stripes.

These oases of the Libyan waste are vast scoops in the high desert of gravel and sand, and being only a few feet above sea level the subterranean water rises to the surface if wells are bored through the various strata of rock and clay. Apparently far back in early dynastic

(Above) THE TEMPLE OF ISIS IN KHARGA

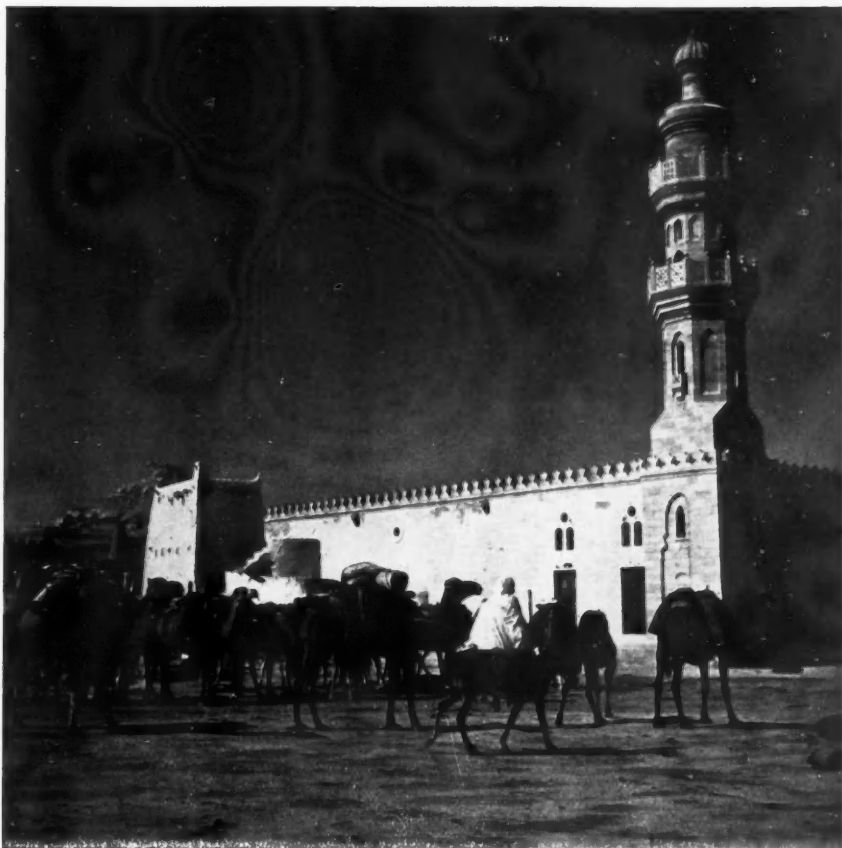
Built by the Persians circa 500 B.C.

(Left) "HILL OF THE DEAD"
The village cemetery in Siwa oasis

days there must have been natural springs in these oases to account for their occupation, but nowadays few springs exist, and the water, which is of the purest quality, flows to the surface through artificial bores. Some of these date back to the Persian occupation of Egypt in 500 B.C., many of them to the Roman period, and quite an appreciable number to the latter part of the nineteenth century, when a Khedive of Egypt imported modern boring plant. The system, however, is much the same: a square cut, lined with masonry or acacia beams, going down through rock, blue clay and gravel to a depth of from 150ft. to 300ft., and fresh water surging up to the surface under pressure sufficient in some cases to drive it another thirty feet higher. The water is then led through a maze of small channels to irrigate here a grove of date palms, there a level area divided into plots of barley, wheat and rice: thence through a walled orchard filled with peaches, olives and apricots, and finally the overflow runs on to form marshes and lakes in the lower levels where the presence of subterranean salt makes cultivation impossible. From the point of view of the agriculturist these swamps are so much waste land, while the public health authorities with a malaria and mosquito complex regard them with horror; but the lonely administrator, if he uses a gun, may see them in quite a different light, for they harbour a great number of fat snipe, and during the migration period, which lasts all the winter, they are usually covered with duck. The attractive part about duck shooting in these oases, particularly Dakhla, is the great number of varieties one sees, and in one afternoon the writer shot a bag of thirty-five in which eleven different species figured.

These small isolated islands in a sand sea are inhabited by a people similar in many ways to the Egyptian of the Nile Valley, but there is evidence of a distinct strain of the old Berber race with an added admixture of Arab blood. They have many customs which differ from those of Egypt proper, and perhaps the quaintest of these is the celebration of the Mid-Shaaban festival which is their great feast day. In the Mahommedan world Mid-Shaaban is regarded as being the least important of all religious dates, but the reason why the people of Kharga and Dakhla celebrate it is because it is really the Feast of the Epiphany. These two oases remained Coptic Christian under their own bishops for many centuries after the Arab invasion of Egypt, and when they were eventually forced to become Mahommedans they continued to celebrate the Epiphany under a Muslim name.

There is evidence that all these oases have been occupied since the dawn of history, and they were apparently at the height of their prosperity during the period between the fifth century B.C.



THE NEW MOSQUE AT SIWA, CALLED AFTER KING FOUAD

until the end of the Roman occupation of Egypt. It was during this time that many of the finest wells were bored, and in Kharga there are three temples, one built by the Persian, Darius, as a sop to the inhabitants, and the others dating back to the Roman period. The falling-off of the population was due to malaria.

Water is, of course, all important in the oases, and there is a most intricate, not to say hopeless, system of ownership. A strong flowing well will be owned by possibly fifty men all entitled to different-sized shares. That is to say, one man may own as much as three-fifths and the remaining forty-nine infinitesimal shares varying from three one-hundredths to two twenty-fifths. The situation is further involved by the fact that often the man with the greatest share of water possesses the smallest plot of land to be irrigated, and *vice versa*. The land is also divided up into the same queer system of ownership, and there are actually cases where six or more people own one palm tree, but not the land on which it grows nor the water that irrigates it. This hopeless muddle is caused by the laws of inheritance and the deep-rooted objections of the oasians to sell any property.

The water as it flows from the well is apportioned out by means of a series of sluice-boards in which slots of varying sizes have been cut, and it is further divided by time-limits as to flow. As none of the cultivators possess watches, the time is therefore not a dimension but rather a matter of opinion, so life in the oases is one constant bicker and squabble all the hours of daylight.

The oases are self-supporting in every way, though of recent years they have adopted some of the cheaper adjuncts of what we term civilisation. That is to say, there is a demand for the Primus stove and its concomitant, paraffin, tin cooking pots, cheap crockery, and quite superior table cutlery, all of which bears the name of some hotel, shipping line or railway in the Middle East. Obviously there must be some central clearing-house in Egypt for collections of this description. All the same, these isolated settlements could exist quite comfortably if cut off from the outside world entirely, for they produce wheat, barley, maize and rice; they have a useful strain of small cattle together with goats, sheep, chickens, ducks, pigeons, and most excellent turkeys; and their orchards provide oranges, lemons, olives, peaches, apricots, almonds, mangoes, and above all dates which they export in great quantities. The grinding of corn is done by hand or by means of a bullock, but in Kharga there is an efficient little water mill run by the flow from a very large and ancient well, and the probability is that this mill, or rather its counterpart, was first installed here by the Romans, as one cannot imagine the very insular, conservative oasians seeing the device in the world outside and copying it.

The dates of the oases are of very exceptional quality, because here they have the ideal conditions according to the Arabs, who say that for sweet and flavoured fruit it is necessary for the palm to have its roots in water and its head in hell. Kharga and Dakhla are both intensely hot as lying well below the level of the desert they do not get the benefit of the north-westerly wind that makes Egypt habitable in summer-time, and in both these oases the summer



THE ROMAN WELL AT SIWA

An oasis where Alexander the Great consulted the oracle

heat ranges between 112° and 120° Fahr. Each oasis produces a different variety of date, and when the State of California first interested itself in the cultivation of this fruit an expert was sent to the Middle East to discover the finest varieties, with the result that several hundred trees were sent from each oasis to the States.

Siwa, the best-known of the five oases, lies some two hundred miles inland from the Mediterranean and forty miles from the Italian Libyan frontier; two hundred and twenty miles east of it is Baharia, perhaps the most delightful oasis of the five; south and south-west of Baharia are Kharga and Dakhla; while lying between the three is Farafra, now little more than a couple of wells, a date grove and a few fields of corn.

There are two possible routes between Libya and Egypt: one along the actual coastline and the other by way of the inland oases. The distance is three hundred miles by the coast and a matter of four hundred by the central tracks, and to all intents and purposes both are waterless, for the few saline wells on the coastline would be destroyed and the oases will be denied to an invader. The coastal route is good hard going all the way, but it is commanded by the sea, and at the half-way mark, at Mersa Matruh, where Cleopatra had her seaside bungalow, there are extensive fortifications.

The central route, besides being intensely hot at this time of the year, offers every form of natural obstacle to a mechanised force: lines of towering dunes, crumbling cliffs of limestone, depressions filled with drift sand and soft salt marshes. I have had much experience of motor expeditions in this desert and know its difficulties, for even with a highly trained patrol of six cars the rate of progress was always that of the slowest vehicle and the small column was often spread over a mile of country. I should have very serious forebodings if it fell to my lot to have to organise a mechanised invasion of Egypt by way of the Libyan oases, especially during the sand-storm period of June. I should think all the time of the fate that befell the army of Cambyses, which marched out to conquer the Ammonians in Siwa and was never heard of again. Somewhere under the shifting sand lie to-day the mummified bodies of 40,000 men who died of thirst some 2,500 years ago.

In this oasis there was an oracle, which was so famous in the East that Alexander the Great travelled from Alexandria across the desert for a forecast of his future and nearly lost his life on the way. The temple, dedicated to Jupiter, still remains, or rather a portion of it, but it is not to be compared with that of Isis in Kharga, which is in a remarkable state of preservation and is of particular interest because all the great explorers of the Libyan Desert since the middle of the eighteenth century have carved their names on it. This is a form of vandalism that becomes hallowed with the passage of time when a cheap bit of "first-white-manship" becomes an interesting historical record.



SLUICE-BOARDS TO MARK THE DIVISION OF WATER IN BAHARIA OASIS

The oases vary in size. Kharga, the largest, is eighty miles long by twelve miles wide, while Farafra is not much more than two square miles in extent. They are all set in deep depressions at more or less the same low level, and therefore the presence of artesian water is not remarkable. This factor rules out the existence of the lost oasis, Zarzura, a wondrous place from all Arab accounts, which many explorers have been seeking for the last thirty years in the hopes of finding a community that has not been in touch with the outside world since the Roman Empire fell. So much of the Libyan Desert has been explored by car and aeroplane that a depression deep enough to harbour another oasis cannot have been overlooked even in this maze of sand and cliff, and perhaps it is just as well. It would be a sorry trick, if they do exist, to bring these happy exiles of Roman days into touch with the present time, and show them how we have progressed and civilised ourselves since their communications with the outer world ceased.

EARTH AS IT IS

COOL, fragrant dawns, glittering days fanned by a breeze from the sea, long evenings of yellow light with the planets burning steadily—these make up the May and June of 1940. And one begins to wonder if Nature is showing herself to us in all her perfection just to show us up in all our suicidal imperfection.

Lately I have been bicycling from village to village inspecting, as Messing Officer, the cooking arrangements of our platoons manning the road-blocks. The first platoon I visited was bivouacked in a meadow by a stream. Two vast elms formed a tent of shade for the food store; and a borrowed kitchen range set up on brick foundations, cooked away by itself in mid-field like an Ideal Homes exhibit. Beyond, the trench system ran among grassy mounds that were buried remains of old buildings; and beyond that stood the white stone ruins of a nunnery whose Tudor mullion windows showed it had turned domestic after the Dissolution. Someone told me it was the Interpreter's House in "Pilgrim's Progress," for it was here that Bunyan dreamed his dream. What had the prophetic air of this village to tell its thirty temporary soldier inhabitants? Little, according to the Sergeant, except that he "couldn't 'ardly go near the pub wivout tongues wagging."

Taking his advice, I followed the field path to the next platoon post. "Dead easy, sir. No stiles" he had lied to me. But I forgave him because a clear stream slid beside the path, combing the olive and emerald weed till it looked like the green flowing hair of water-nymphs; and because the water was full of speckled fish who chased their darting shadows over the pebbles, or zig-zagged into the weeds when my own shadow fell on them, or all suddenly plopped to the bottom, beading the surface with surprised bubbles.

I heaved my bike over the last stile and rode up a lime avenue to the Old Mill, where the next platoon was billeted. Here the Sergeant slept in a whitewashed cellar, in cold storage with the food—a wise precaution, I thought, on observing him; while the men slept all among the inner workings, a crazy collection of cog-wheels and drums and shafts, upstairs. They could not have started the machinery if they had wanted to, for the race was dry and choked with grass and the mill-wheel broken. So the mill, perforce, is as idle as the miller who once owned it. Never more shall water-mills hum and abbey bells ring till industrialism withers for lack of root.

My next platoon, five miles on by road, was in a farm beside a mediæval bridge, now blocked with barbed wire and sandbags. The cook here was in dire personal distress, having sat in the dripping-dixey and been unable so far to secure a change of trousers. But his cookhouse was immaculate. He even had sprigs of fresh mint in water and a bowl of pinks.

"Looked at our domestic scene yet, sir?" asked the Sergeant.

"Meaning them?" I said, pointing over the partition at a couple of privates spreadeagled in the straw and snoring as I hope never to hear men snore again.

"No, sir. Our pigs!"

He led me to the pigsty, where lay a great black sow with six plump piglets. Five were asleep, head to tail, but the sixth fed on, taking his chance. When satisfied he crawled on to his brothers and sisters, stretched himself nonchalantly over two heads and one twitching tail and wriggled off to sleep, licking his lips like a human baby. Farmers should be thankful, I thought, that bacon, unlike rural beauty and religion, is a popular British dish; but I did not care to contemplate the ultimate end of those porkers.

There was still a long way for me to go, so I left this farm, so full of sleeping life, pigs and privates in the barn and more privates stretched out round the stack. Soon I passed a field of hay cut in long straight swaths that glinted in the setting sunlight like the waves of a green, still sea. Save for swallows skimming its scented surface the field lay empty, inviolate, with sentinel elms guarding its fallen beauty. So, all night long, it would lie lovely in death, till men came in the morning with horse and cart and sweep to stack its harvest. I pedalled on up the valley road, with summer smells wafting past me from beanfields and clover and mustard, till I saw on a hill beyond the river a manor house flanked by low tiled barns and the cream tower and leaden steeple of a church. The river curled round the hill, and a hay-cutter was at work in the water meadows, bright with buttercups. I stopped to watch them cut the yellow swath that wound in and out with the river bank and, after hearing little but bugle calls and the tramp of iron feet for so long, I marvelled at the soothing clickety-clack music of the mower, and the light that flickered through the willows over the horses' bright bay coats. The scene invoked for me the spirit of English midsummer, her shimmering green-tressed grace and the murmur of her voice.

But I was to meet her again quite soon, in a cottage garden crowded to the top of its clipped thorn hedges with every gay colour that belongs to June: dappled blue of delphiniums, pink poppies, red and white and yellow roses, and the many pastel shades of lupin and Canterbury bell. I saw them all, even the honeysuckle trumpeting over the door, as I rode slowly past, and they seemed a joyous crown to the wild beauty of the fields. And I wondered, as I have so often wondered lately, whether this war-time summer vision will be the last chance vouchsafed to our urban, mechanised civilisation of learning that "beauty is truth, truth beauty." And

whether, when we have won this war, we shall remember the lesson. My mind frequently turns, these days, to a little book I have at home, written three hundred years ago in the Tower by a Cavalier sentenced to death by Cromwell. It is full of country philosophy and an unshakable faith; but one phrase from a farewell letter to his motherless children haunts me. "Value Earth as it is," he wrote, "that when you shall pass from Earth you may enjoy what Earth cannot afford." I never quite understood what he meant; but now, for me, it has a definite meaning: Earth as it is, England as she is, this precious June. G. R. S.

THE WOODLARK

EXCEPT in those areas where it is a common bird, elusive is, in American idiom, the middle name of the woodlark. There are few small birds which can be more obstinate about revealing their presence, even where they are known to occur. To overlook them on unfamiliar ground is only too easy. Nor is this due entirely to the superficial resemblance between the woodlark and its common relative, beloved of the poets. On the contrary, the birds are easy to identify, and there are many characters by which to separate them. The elusiveness of the woodlark is the result rather of its temperament, for it is a bird with a habit of disappearing in the best conjuring manner. One day it will advertise its presence by its lovely song, but on others even the most thorough search of known territory will fail to reveal it. Then quite suddenly it will reappear again—for no apparent reason and, as it seems, from nowhere.

Yet the woodlark, when seen, does not call for careful identification. Its resemblance to the skylark is more superficial than real. That it is a true lark is obvious, but an intelligent observer will quickly see that it has characteristics of distinction. Seen on the ground, it will be found to possess a very strongly marked eye-stripe and facial disc and a very dumpy tail. When in flight this last feature is particularly noticeable, for the wild bird presents a very foreshortened appearance, which is accentuated by the weak, undulating flight, somewhat like that of the woodpecker and completely unlike the skylark's progress. The song, too, when heard, must certainly attract attention, for not only is it among our best bird songs, but it is as different as chalk from cheese from the much-praised notes of the skylark. The song-flight in which it is delivered is also distinct, being more pipit-



THE WOODLARK'S SHORT TAIL GIVES IT A CHARACTERISTIC DUMPINESS

than skylark-like, for it lacks that upward spiralling of its kinsman.

The name of "woodlark" is perhaps slightly deceptive. It is not a bird of the woods, though it likes their proximity. Its favourite and typical haunts are heathlands, near scattered trees, or bracken and bramble covered hill slopes sheltered by small woods. Nest-finding is the greatest sport. Mere casual searching is unlikely to be rewarded with success; far better is it to find the cock bird. This done, harry him; keep him anxious and on the move; chase him if necessary. Soon in his anxiety he will utter his very musical little alarm note, and then the hen will leave the nest and join him in the air. Then take cover and watch. A few moments will usually suffice to allay suspicions, and back both birds will return to the nesting territory. The hen will drop straight in; the cock will alight near by, either in a tree or on the ground. If the marking has been correct, a few moments should be enough to flush the sitting bird.

At the nest the woodlark is a particularly charming little bird. It is the only species which I have worked in which male and female habitually attend to family affairs together. They collect food together: they come to feed together, though only very rarely do they actually appear at the nest as a pair. One waits for the other to feed, and then takes its turn. They then fly off together to collect more. Feeding intervals are irregular. For periods they will visit the chicks every ten minutes. There may then be an interval of an hour before the next "rush hour." Even so the nestlings—which, incidentally are, when in down, far darker than young skylarks—mature quickly, and the chicks of one of my nests, which had been eggs on May 16th, were out of the nest on May 27th—a fledging period of eleven days. G. K. YEATES.



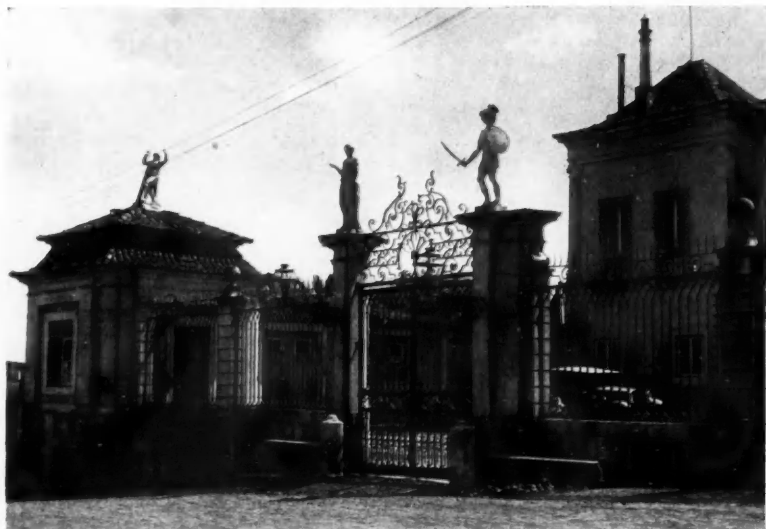
THE WOODLARK (left) HAS A SHORTER TAIL AND BETTER MARKED EYE-STRIPE THAN THE SKYLARK (right)

PORTUGAL'S EIGHTH CENTENARY

QUINTA DE FRONTEIRA: A NATIONAL HERO'S HOME

It is arranged that H.R.H. the Duke of Kent is to be present at these celebrations by Britain's historic ally. Fronteira was built for Don João Mascarenhas after the Battle of Ameixial in 1663.

THE PAVILIONS OF THE FORECOURT HAVE DOUBLE ROOFS WITH UPTURNED CORNERS. Reminiscent of Chinese pagodas but typical of Portugal



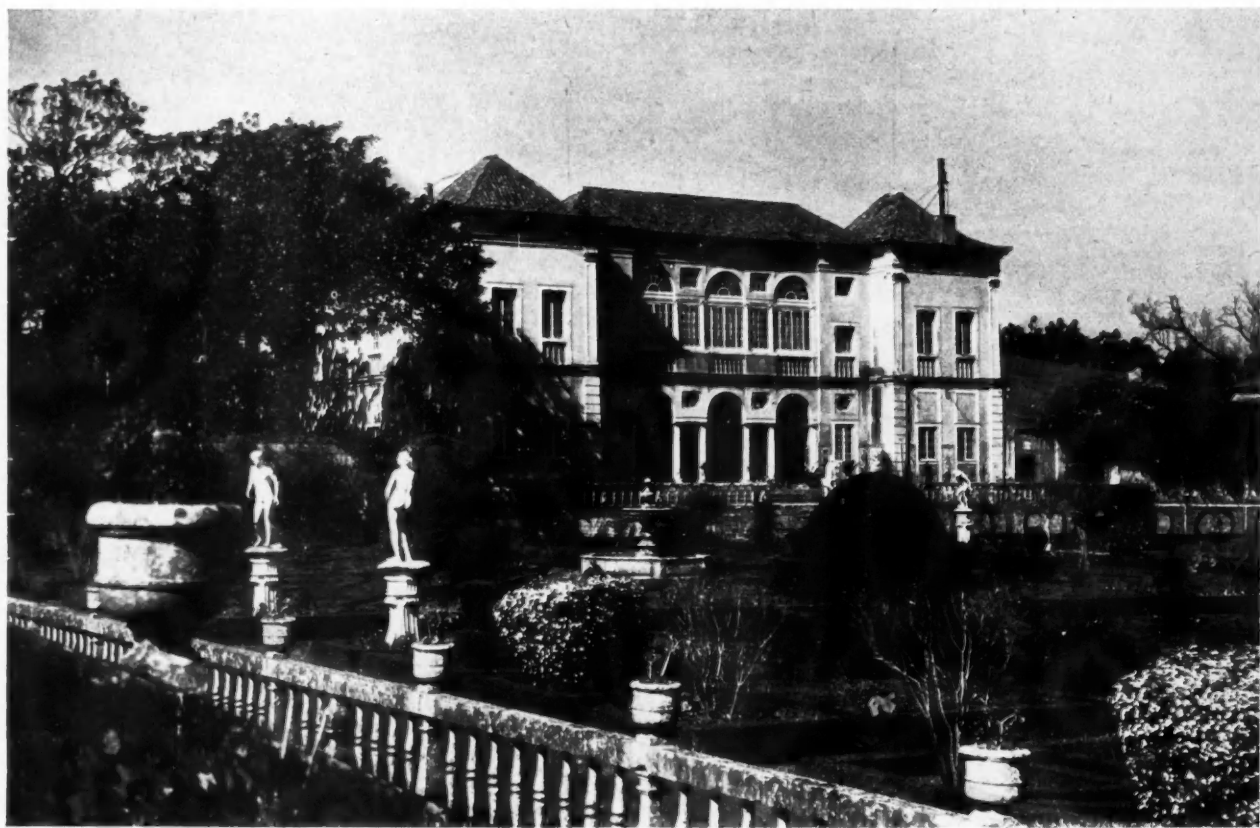
THE celebrations taking place this summer commemorating the eighth centenary of the foundation of the Portuguese State and the tercentenary of its restored independence have just entered their second phase. Ministers, special embassies, diplomatic missions and a host of other people are making pilgrimages to see the splendid public monuments of the period. But the building that most vividly recalls Portugal's day of liberation from the Spanish overlord is a remarkable private house and garden standing in a fold of the hills at Bemfica, north-west of Lisbon.

The Quinta de Fronteira, like the Palace of Blenheim at a later date, was built to commemorate the achievements of a great general who became a national hero. Happily, too, like Blenheim, it is still inhabited by his descendants. Don João Mascarenhas, Conde da Torre, was the general commanding the 2nd Army Corps who, aided by a body of English troops, defeated the Spaniards at the Battle of Ameixial in June, 1663, a decisive blow which freed Portugal from Spanish dominion. Don João was subsequently created Marques de Fronteira, and when he set about building, or rather re-building, his country place at Bemfica, for the chapel there is dated 1582, the whole decoration of house and garden were designed to record his military prowess and be a lasting *homenaje*, to use a favourite expression of his defeated foes.

The exuberant Manoeline Gothic that had registered Portugal's Triumph of the Seas had passed into a restrained Renaissance style of building, more in keeping with Italian feeling. The elegant double loggias, like those in the Palacio da Bacalhôa, and the faience wreaths and medallions in the manner of Lucca della Robbia, suggest actual Italian influence, but the magnificent use of coloured tiles inside and outside the building is entirely Portuguese.

Tile decoration—due, in origin, to the Moorish occupation—had a remarkable development in Portugal. There is nothing comparable west of Persia to the astonishing panels of coloured tiles set round the walls of churches, houses and gardens, particularly in Renaissance and Baroque buildings. Coloured tiles took the place of fresco painting in Portugal; and this is not surprising, considering the climate, which is totally different from that of other southern European countries. Exposed to the winds of the Atlantic seaboard, which blow most of the year, frescoes in the open air would perish very quickly. So tiles in endless variety replace them, giving expression to a national gift for colour decoration which might otherwise have been stifled.

The forecourt at Fronteira, enclosed by delicate wrought-iron screens, faces north on to the open space in front of São Domingos. Two delightful little porter's lodges with typical



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"LYING IN A FOLD OF THE HILLS AT BEMFICA"
A view across the formal garden

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THE GARDEN FRONT WITH THE FOUNTAIN SUPPORTING AN ARMILLARY SPHERE

double roofs and upturned corner tiles hint at Far Eastern influence in Portuguese building long before chinoiserie became fashionable. Tradition has it that the sharply pointed tile is to stop the devil lighting on his favourite perch, at the corner of the roof, to "eavesdrop" on two sides of the house—a magpie, being the bird-form he specially fancies. In spite of which precaution, it may be supposed that *concierges* manage to collect sufficient gossip for him.

A more elaborate grille closes the entrance loggia, where

a staircase rises on either side of a tiled wall-fountain. At the head of the stairs is a large saloon with richly decorated ceiling and fine family portraits. This leads to the White Library in what was once the open northern loggia. The alteration and the similar enclosing of the upper loggia on the garden side remind one that during the early nineteenth century this was the home of Dona Leonor d'Almeida, Marqueza d'Alorna, distinguished as a writer under the name of "Alcipe"—"The Countrywomen." Among her friends she counted Madame



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THE GARDEN OF THE FIVE FOUNTAINS
"One of the oldest and simplest garden plans"

de Staël and many noted foreigners. The French Minister in Lisbon at that time described her *salon* as the most frequented in Europe. "Alcipe" loved flowers, and among other works wrote a much-admired poem on botany.

In a boudoir at the south-east corner there is another coved ceiling with eighteenth-century paintings, but there has been no change in the *décor* of the room beyond it since the house was built. This is the old dining-room, now a ballroom. A life-sized plaster relief of the first Marques de Fronteira on his charger occupies the centre of the west wall, and all round the room leading up to this great and rather terrifying figure are the battles of his last campaign in a splendid series of tile pictures, with inscriptions giving their names and those of the leading generals, the whole scheme forming the Triumph of Portugal over the Spaniards. After these glories, the present dining-room, formerly a State bedroom, seems rather subdued. But when its long table is set out with the gold "desserts," a miniature garden, complete with swan-pool, figures, urns and vases, with bouquets of pink and white Portuguese laurel, and candles in the gold chandeliers matching the blue tiled walls, it is a fascinating *ensemble*.

Entering the garden itself through a side door in the fore-



THE POOL OF THE TWELVE KNIGHTS
Fronteira and his eleven Generals

court, it will be seen at once that no neglect or change of taste has altered the original lay-out. Five large fountains rise from among sixteen box-bordered parterres. It is one of the oldest

and simplest garden-plans. Its accents correspond to the five spots on dice known to the Romans as "quincunx." The Royal Cloister at Batalha is a much earlier instance of the same design for irrigating and decorating a rectangular enclosure. This main garden at Fronteira, over 200ft. square, is bounded on three sides by low walls, balustrades and parapets. On the fourth is an immense tank, backed by one of the richly decorated walls that form a salient feature of Portuguese art.

The reservoir wall is a most elaborate composition with two broad stairways leading up through corner pavilions on to a high gallery walk. The decoration repeats the Triumph of Ameixial on a majestic scale. This time it takes the form of an allegory. The story from the sixth canto of Camoens's "Lusiads" of "The Twelve Chivalrous Knights" who went to England in 1413 to champion twelve ladies of the English Court who could not find champions to avenge an insult from among their own countrymen, is used to convey the idea of Fronteira and his eleven generals rescuing the "Damoiselle Portugal" from the clutches of the Spanish overlord. The knights appear life-size on their prancing steeds as Camoens describes them, being welcomed in England by the great Duke of Lancaster, an ancestor of the Mascarenhas. Coloured wreaths of fruit and flowers in the della Robbia style form an arcade over the huge tile panels, and at each end of the pool two other panels, equestrian portraits of the Marques, are surrounded by medallions of his generals. Filling the angle of the stairway over the swans' nesting-place, King Neptune in a barge drawn by cupids plays a very minor rôle.

Trophies of arms appear above the doors at the top of the stairways surrounded by beautiful raised tiles, a pine design in deep blue and copper lustre. The same lustre tiles cover the pointed roofs of the two gazebos that shine resplendently in the evening sunlight, while from tiled niches along the shaded gallery busts of the Portuguese kings



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A CLOSER VIEW OF THE TILE PORTRAITS OR AZULEJOS

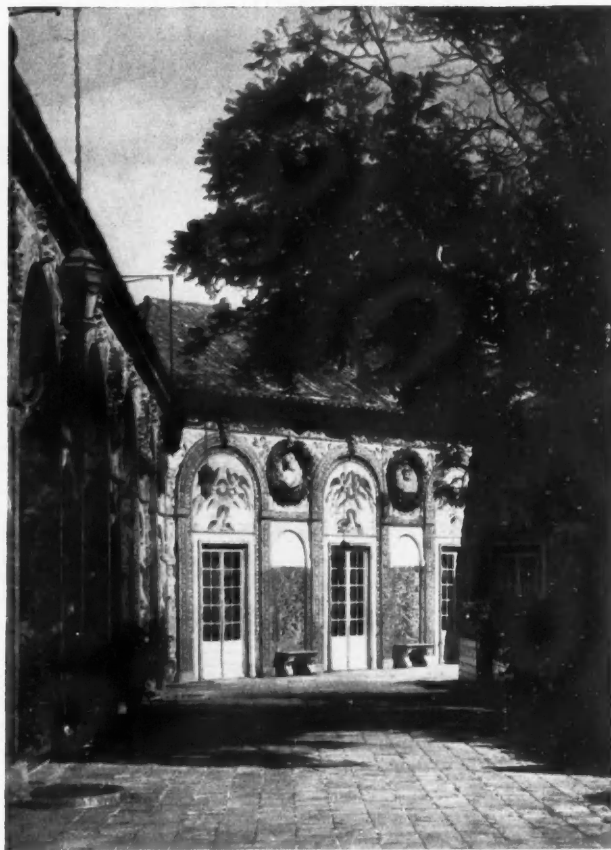
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THE CHILDREN'S GROTTO AND FOUNTAIN

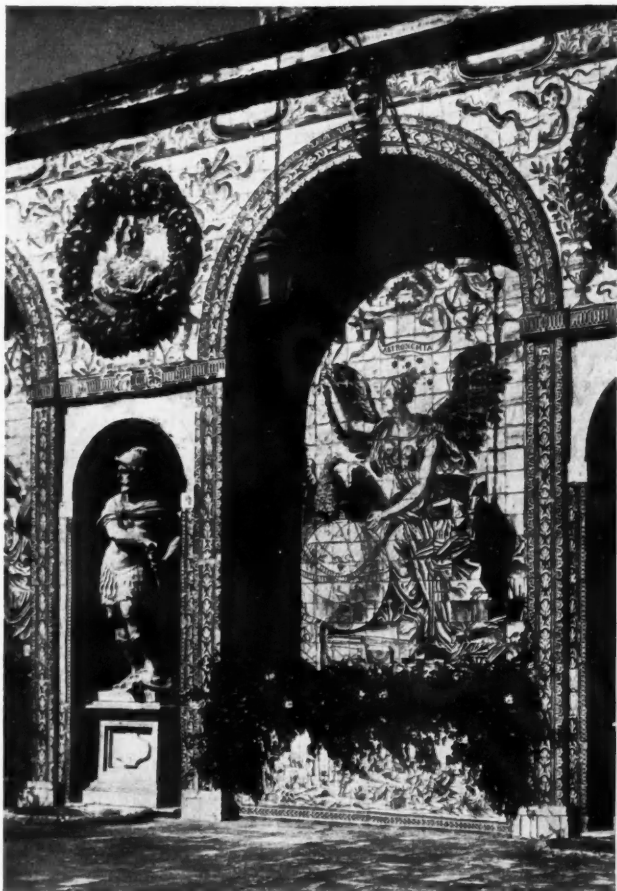
survey the glowing parterres spread beneath them, the tall marble fountains, the wistaria barqueting arbour, the clipped evergreens and all the complicated details of the seventeenth-century lay-out.

Pursuing the path through the latticed doors of the western pavilion, it leads round a sunken garden with star-shaped fountain to a second pool higher up, reserved for ducks. But



THE CHAPEL WALK

even the ducks have their decorated wall inset with Pan and other sylvan deities, shutting off the hillside woods where Alcipe's romantic guests loved to wander. On the right, before reaching the chapel walk, is a strange little grotto with shells among the tiles, containing three small stone baths said to be for children of the family—a curious version of the tower room with ornamental stone baths at Eriksberg, south of Stockholm.



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ASTRONOMIA. AZULEJOS IN THE CHAPEL WALL



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MUSICA AND A SEA GOD

Even more strange is the fountain in front of it, closely resembling one in the Island Palace at Udaipur in Rajputana.

A narrow staircase in the thickness of the wall leads out under a portico to the chapel terrace. It is a delightful, shady spot to sit in the morning. It is even more delightful to look at when the afternoon sun finds its way through the trees, casting flickering lights on gods, emperors and muses, shell fountains and *alegres* full of pink geraniums. Poezia and her talking crane have the place of honour. Musica playing the lute and Astronomia with globe and eagle are other splendid panels. The tilework along this wall has a certain Persian feeling not seen elsewhere, more particularly the Sassanian winged cupids, the birds with women's heads perching on fruit trees, and the slender-stemmed globular flower-vases. Festoons of della Robbia ware add to the gaiety, wreathing the chapel portico and busts of emperors. The variety and richness of the tile decoration are really astonishing even in Portugal, where every old house and church has something of the sort to show. But among all this grandeur the most enchanting details are on the *alegres*, the little tiled walls consisting of alternating flower-boxes and seats, covered, as befits their humble state, with "Everyday Things in Portugal."

Baby fawns frolic and play the flute at Poezia's feet, below Musica a yokel blows his curly horn, under Astronomia a dog barks, and shepherds tell the weather. And all over the garden, wherever a wall space can be found, scenes of contemporary seventeenth-century life are enacted: hunting, fishing, sailing, farming, women's work and social gaieties, children playing games and pulling toys, not forgetting the popular national sport of bull-fighting, which keeps something of its original character in Portugal, where good horses are used and it is a crime to let one of them be injured. Details of this sport can be seen at Fronteira—not only in tiles, for the Quinta possesses its Picadeiro, riding-school, where twelve fine half-bred Arab horses are trained. They gallop round unhampered by saddle or bridle, and perform a kneeling salute at their groom's word of command. There is a distinctly Irish country-house touch about the place in its casual mixture of gaiety and grandeur, piety and sport. It seemed quite natural that the way to the stables lay down the resplendent chapel walk and through the chapel portico, and not only to the stables, but to the most surprising feature of Fronteira, its private bull-ring, complete with Portuguese bull with padded horns.

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THE RED CROSS SALE

THE sale for the Red Cross at Christie's, beginning on July 8th, is notable for the massive response in gifts from all kinds and conditions of people who have given their possessions and in especial gold, which is now more than ever "worth its weight." And the givers are not only English; one lot, a picture, has been sent in by a German refugee to this country. This first Red Cross sale during the Greater War will compare with the first of the series of Red Cross auctions in the last war, from 1915 to 1919, when about £400,000 was taken during fifty-nine days of actual selling by the firm of Christie's, who are now, as then, giving their expert services in cataloguing and auctioning free. A feature of this sale is the number of generous contributions from well known collections, such as Lord Fisher's, Lady Ludlow's, and Sir John Ramsden's.

The King has sent a silver-gilt cup and cover (1764) with richly treated handles and domed cover finishing in a pineapple, the work of the well known London silversmiths Charles Whipham and Thomas Wright. A small Charles II two-handled cup and cover, from Baron and Baroness Bruno Schröder's collection, bears the maker's mark "T. I." between two escallops, probably for the silversmith Thomas Issod. The body is enclosed in a calyx pierced and chased with flowers, foliage and birds, while the cover is enriched with a plaque pierced with flowers and foliage. A two-handled cup and cover (1712) presented by Sir Herbert Samuelson, which is engraved with the Royal arms and initials of Queen Anne, is the work of Lewis Mettayer. It is plain except for the vertical strapwork on the lower part of the body and the gadrooned rim on the domed cover.

The group of English and Continental porcelain is varied and interesting. From Lord and Lady Fisher there are two attractive Meissen peasant figures modelled by Johann Joachim Kändler, who first exploited the contrast between the shining whiteness of the paste with its brilliant reflections, and full rich colour. One of these, the gardener, who holds a basket, was modelled by Kändler in 1742; the other, the vineyard girl supporting a grape bin on her back, was modelled in the same year. A smaller figure, the map-vendor, holding a map in his right hand, is the work of Kändler's assistant Peter Reinecke, who absorbed Kändler's technique so completely that it is difficult to differentiate between their work. Lady Ludlow has sent examples of the English porcelain factories, Chelsea, Derby, and Bow.



JEWELLED AND ENAMELLED GOLD
PENDANT

Italian, sixteenth century. Mrs. Burns



THE EARLIEST KNOWN PAINTING OF ETON

From the north, with Windsor in the distance. Circa 1605. Given by Lord Fairhaven



CHARLES II SILVER-GILT CUP AND COVER
Pierced and repoussé, marked "T. I." (Thomas Issod)
From Baron Bruno Schröder

Some pieces of porcelain date from England's struggle for existence against Napoleon. Frances, Lady Daresbury, has given a Worcester plate and dish from a service made to commemorate Nelson's great victory off Cape St. Vincent in 1797; and from another source comes a dish painted in the centre with Lady Hamilton as "Hope," from the dinner service given by the nation to Nelson, "The Hero of the Nile."

The furniture section includes examples of English and French furniture, clocks and mirrors. Sir John Ramsden has sent a mirror in a deep frame of carved pinewood, of the type introduced into this country by Grinling Gibbons and much admired for sheer "curiosity of handling." The cresting centres in two *putti* between flowering branches, and the sides are carved with clusters of fruit. From Lady Hudson's collection is a walnut card-table, with its shaped frieze fitted with three small drawers, and the interior of the folding top covered with early eighteenth-century needlework in brilliant colours and condition. The early Georgian period is represented by a pair of monumental gilt side-tables, carved with unusual supports and carrying green marble slabs, designed by William Kent or by a contemporary architect. These are given by Lord Fairhaven and his brother, Captain the Hon. Henry Broughton.

The gifts of pictures include an interesting topographical painting of Eton College, showing the Chapel and Provost's Lodgings, with Windsor Castle to the left of the composition. It is believed to be the earliest known painting of the school. Mr. Christopher Hussey has made these comments on the picture: "The view is apparently from the present Playing Fields, with



SILVER TWO-HANDLED CUP AND COVER
With the Royal arms of Queen Anne. (Lewis Mettayer)
From Sir Herbert Samuelson

Jordan and Sheep's Bridge in the foreground. But the introduction of the gabled extent of Savile House on the right (built between 1603 and 1606), which would be just visible in sharp perspective from Fifteen Arch Bridge, may mean that it is the latter that is intended. The College Buildings are, indeed, somewhat out of scale and relationship. The north side of Lupton's Tower is seen to the left of Chapel, with the roof of College Hall beyond it. But the north façade of the Provost's Lodgings, though emphasised, is much curtailed, and the river is brought right up to the east side of the cloister quadrangle. Below the Chapel turrets part of Long Chamber and Lower School can be seen: the gap between them and Lupton's west side of Cloisters is correct. In view of the prominence given to the Provost's quarters and to Savile House, it may be justifiable to deduce that the picture was painted for Sir Henry Savile, Provost 1595-1622." Lady Hudson has sent an Elizabethan portrait of "Madame Savage" (dated 1579), in which the sitter's black dress is relieved by gold ornaments and chains, and a white ruff; while there is a decorative coat of arms painted on the background. Sir Edwin Lutyens has given his original scale drawing for the Cenotaph in Whitehall.

In the large miscellaneous group of small objects of art, clocks, jewels and gems, there are some attractive pieces for the collector, and even more entertaining or curious things for the unspecialising buyer anxious to help this most noble of causes. Among these is a mother-o'-pearl casket having the interior fitted with small drawers decorated with Chinese landscapes on a red ground and sprays of flowers on a gilt ground, which is said to have been given by Queen Anne to one of her Maids of Honour. Of especially fine quality is a diamond collet necklace composed of thirty-one large graduated stones, sent by an anonymous donor; but Christie's great rooms will be lit up by the many gifts of diamonds. Among clocks there is an ormolu clock by Julien Le Roy à Paris, the movement encased in a pedestal-shaped case surmounted by a globe with emblematic figures of Art and Victory (a happy omen), which is sent by Lady Cholmondeley. The sale begins on Monday, July 8th, and continues for a fortnight.

14th JUNE, 1940

Sports Day this afternoon: in midsummer weather
We watched a crowd of small boys
Racing; fifty treble voices shouting together
Made a cheerful noise.

High-piled thunderclouds towered over the Weald,
But cleared before the breeze;
The day was a perfect one for the Sports on the field
And for tea under the trees.

Night is falling now; the Downs fade like a dream;
Betwixt afterglow and moon
Moths flutter whitely and elder-blossoms gleam;
Hedge-flowers of June,

Wild-rose and honeysuckle, mix their evening smell
With the smell of new-mown hay—
As though on another planet, incredible,
Paris fell to-day.

ARUNDELL ESDAILE.



THE GARDENER AND VINEYARD GIRL
Meissen. Modelled by Joseph Kändler. From Lord Fisher

THREE FARM WORKERS' COTTAGES AT HESLINGTON, YORKS

Designed by the Hon. R. de Yarburgh-Bateson, A.R.I.B.A., in association with Arthur Wm. Kenyon, F.R.I.B.A.

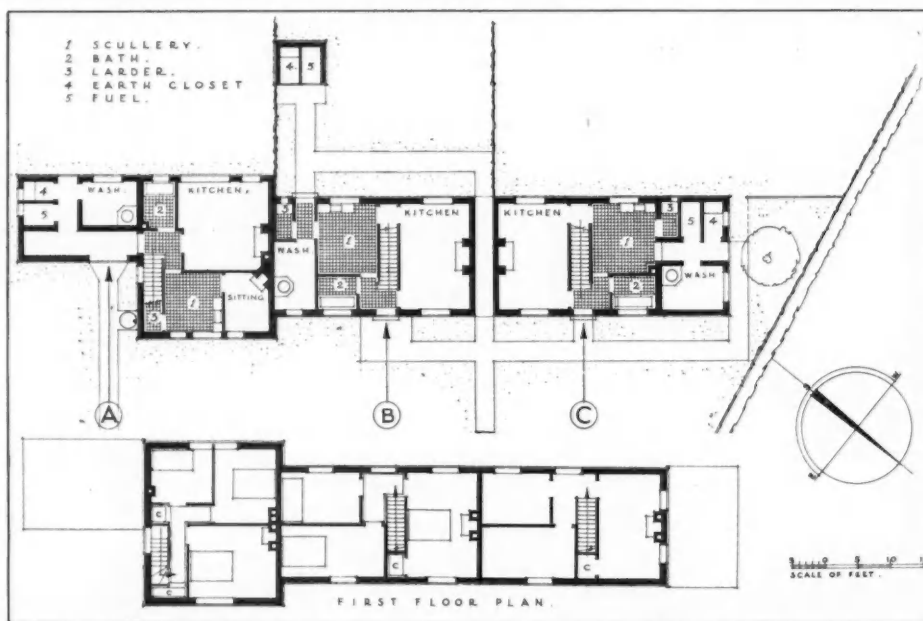


THE greatly increasing importance of agriculture, with the prospect of an actually increased number of farm workers, will stimulate the demand for labourers' cottages. At present the war-time restrictions, together with rising costs, have brought all such work to an end, except the most urgent. But the Minister of Labour holds out the prospect of improved housing for workers in, it is to be hoped, the not far distant future, so that landowners who were wise enough to build when costs were low just before the war were also lucky. These three cottages were built last year on the Heslington estate of the Hon. Stephen de Yarburgh-Bateson to house the families of three farm workers, employed by the farmer occupying the adjoining farmhouse. They represent a careful and to some extent original approach to the problem always facing the conscientious landowner: of providing attractive and comfortable homes within the limits set by his available resources.

Well built cottages with accommodation in accordance with present-day standards of living were required at an economic figure. In view of the necessity for strict economy, experimental forms of construction were avoided and local materials were used in the traditional manner. The only exception to this rule was the use of reinforced concrete for the flat roofs and the canopy over the door of House B.

In the planning, however, it was decided to abandon the Brandsby model, which is commonly used in this district, in favour of a plan which not only gave an opportunity for more interesting elevational treatment, but also had detail improvements such as separate bathrooms and, in two cases out of three, covered access to the wash-house, fuel and earth closet. The retention of the time-honoured earth closet was only decided upon after every effort had been made to include water closets. Apart from the tenants' apparent preference for the e.c.'s, the prohibitive cost of water supply from the York waterworks made the use of water closets undesirable, owing to the risk of the cisterns being left empty, when all water has to be pumped by hand. Similarly, it was not possible to provide electric lighting.

Although in the matter of lighting and sanitation the cottages show no advance, the planning reflects the gradual change in country life in the size of the larders. The delivery van has removed the necessity for the large larders of past days, in which home-baked bread was stored.



In each scullery a "Colonial" hand pump draws water from a communal well. Hot water is supplied to the baths by a pipe from the copper in the wash-house. This is controlled by a tap. In each kitchen there is a Yorkshire range and built-in cupboards. The scullery is intended for washing-up and food preparation, with the larder opening off it. House A has an additional sitting-room for the use of an unmarried male lodger.

In each case three bedrooms are provided with ample cupboard accommodation.

The contract price of the cottages, including all paths, fencing, gates and hedges, was £1,397 10s., and the actual cost was kept within this figure. Before starting building, the cottages were

approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. The contractor was T. W. Foster of Riccall, and the total time taken in building was seven months, which was naturally lengthened by the outbreak of war and the difficulty of getting materials.

MATERIALS: Eleven-inch cavity walls. Facing bricks from George Armitage, Limited. Stretcher bond was used. Purpose made wood casements were used throughout. Standard wood doors were used in all cases. The sloping roofs were covered with pantiles, with lead flats to the dormer windows and lead cheeks. Eaves are boarded and painted. Outhouses are covered with R.C. slabs, screeded with waterproofed cement, laid to falls. Waste water is carried to a septic tank at the lowest end of the site.

THE ODD-MAN, OR LESS AND LESS

THERE seems considerable doubt in the minds of the powers that be as to when we shall achieve that victory for which we are so busily digging. The only definite statement I have been able to elicit is that made by the believers in the mathematical calculations of the Pyramid—who tell me that they confidently expect to down tools in 1952. In which case, perhaps it is a little early to discuss gardening problems of the peace, but it is rather heartening to think of the time that shall surely be, when our beds are no longer filled with beetroot, and one can plan a new rose garden without a guilty feeling of shame.

Be it this year, next year, sometime—life, as we knew it, is ended. Failing a sudden increase of insanity, still more of our country houses will stand empty, forlorn reminders of happier days. The market garden may absorb some of those acres of kitchen garden and glass-houses, but the Head-Gardener will soon be a rarity, and the Odd-Man will reign in his stead. I do not deny that the species of Odd-Man has existed sporadically for years. Bred perhaps in Ireland, and fostered by the Church of England, he is one whose popularity the "war to end war" increased a hundred-fold, and I have no doubt that by the end of this war the demand will far exceed the supply.

I do not know if gardeners, as a class, are more obstinate than most. I have known several who ruled their masters with a rod of iron, and I battled for years to replace a bed of begonias with my heart's desire, only to meet with the same answer: "They don't do." The Odd-man needs tactful handling, and it is a help if one recognises from the outset that there are mountains that no faith will move—the tomato neurosis for one. "Me veg," nearly always takes pride of place with the Odd-man. Any fine Sunday he can be found smoking his pipe and gloating over his treasures—the runner bean that is "as long as me arm," the marrow that has long ceased to be edible, but always ending his tour with "me termarters." Every year he wastes hours and takes up all the available space in a small greenhouse rearing this pernicious crop. It is, in my case, a cold house, so the harvest is late, tomatoes can be bought in the market for 2½d., and winter sets in to the tune of eternal chutney. But it would break his heart if they were put on the black list, and, in spite of the hours he had gained, I doubt if he would turn any more readily to weeding "that there dalled arbecious border."

It is no small task trying to adapt a garden that has been tended by several minions, to one pair of hands, and those not constant—such are the calls of boots, knives and coal, a car, a horse and a pig. Some give up the struggle altogether, saying that they do so like a wild garden, have you ever been to Wisley? But with a little thought and a hardening of heart at times, it is possible to make such a garden, if not the riot of colour of the catalogue, at least reasonably interesting from spring to autumn.

A motor mower, even if it has to be bought on the "never-never," is essential. Grass is then found to be most economic in labour, provided that those many-shaped beds, reminiscent of our southern seaside resorts, are resolutely turfed. Sufficient confusion will arise in any case as to the use and whereabouts of the 'edgers and the h'edgers without bringing them into play unnecessarily. It is also a great help to the mower if two feet of paving or bricks be laid along the edge of any herbaceous border; the plants in the front can then be allowed to grow as Nature meant them, instead of being dragooned behind a neat row of Mrs. Sinkins. If the area of grass seem excessive, some can well be planted with bulbs and left uncut until the leaves have shrivelled. There is an excellent machine called a "Rough Cut" which mows grass five or six inches long down to an inch or so. It will be found quicker than scything, an art which is fast dying out in this age of machines.

Bedding-out, in the strict sense, is an impossibility, and here considerable opposition may be encountered from the Odd-man. He will cling to his calceolarias, his lobelia and an unpleasant foliage plant with leaves of many-coloured blotting-paper. If the beds must remain, Poulsen roses, once planted, will give months of colour with a minimum of attention.

A rock garden is another luxury not to be lightly entered upon unless the owner be prepared to take full charge; for God may join together, but the Odd-man will put asunder in no time at all. A dry wall planted with aubrietias, phlox, campanulas and the like, is a different story, but to show it to an alpine enthusiast

as a rock garden is rather like asking Paxton to come and help you build your cold frame.

I maintain that the mixed flower border is the best solution to the Odd-man problem, and the task is made easier if it be split into two distinct parts—one for spring and the other for summer. Tulips, bearded irises, lupins are among the ascetics of the plant world; they resent the gross feeding demanded by the later delphiniums and the bulk of the herbaceous plants; while both the former regard a fork like the plague. It is much easier to segregate them, and give them leaf-mould and bone-meal for which they hunger, instead of organic manure, which they detest. They will be a joy through May and June, and can be left to fend for themselves for years. Darwin and Cottage tulips, in spite of what the guide-books say, can be left for several years without lifting if they be planted deep enough in the first place, with a good six inches of soil covering the bulb. No plant is easier to grow than the June-flowering iris, but the Odd-man, especially if he has ever worked in a town, will have views about them that must be eradicated firmly if kindly. They do not like their roots in a bog, and because the old purple Germanica is as difficult to kill as horse-radish, it is not giving the more illustrious members of the species a fair deal to plant them in a draughty corner looking due north. They see in their dreams the hot hillsides of the Mediterranean, and the least we can do to make them tolerate our climate is to plant them where they will be warmed by such feeble rays as our summer may produce. For the same reason, the Odd-man must be discouraged from burying the rhizomes like a dog's bone. He should dig his hole, and then in the middle of the crater make an empty-tump (as they call mole-hills in these parts), balancing the rhizome on the top and letting the roots dangle like a giant tarantula. He should then sprinkle soil over them and tread firmly, and the rhizome will be left fully exposed on the surface of the soil to ripen. Nine times out of ten, when people complain of their irises flowering badly, lack of sun or too deep planting is the cause. A dash of mortar rubble on the roots at planting time, and whenever one thinks of it afterwards, is all they ask as a tonic, until the time comes, in four or five years, when they have grown into a distorted mass and have to be lifted, the old middle portions thrown away and the young bits from the outside planted as before.

The later border is much simpler to plant when its flowering period is shortened by restricting it to summer flowers. And the great day when the local nurse hopes to benefit from the garden being thrown open to the public, who have gaped over the hedge for weeks, becomes rather less of a nightmare when there is no need to hurry with pots of geraniums and cherry pie from the greenhouse to try and camouflage the shrivelled leaves of the tulips. From the point of view of continuous colour, it is more important that the border should be wide than long; and I have found, when starting from nothing, that a few hours spent drawing a plan will save much shifting in later years.

Some of the smaller shrubs, such as Berberis atropurpurea, make for variety of height and colour in a border, and provide shade for plants that prefer the sun at a distance. There is a school which says that, for effect and economy of labour, there is nothing to touch a border composed entirely of flowering shrubs. If one is lucky enough to find one in existence, I quite agree; but they should be planted in groups of a kind, say the experts, and groups are not always for the poor man, especially when he may have to wait five years or more to see the effect of his overdraft.

A few roses are, to me at any rate, an essential, and go far, with the help of a row of sweet peas in the kitchen garden, to solve the thorny problem of flowers for the house. If a place can be found for any climbing varieties, old Zephyrine Drouhin, Albertine, and Mermaid need much less looking after than the ramblers, which need untying every year and the old wood cutting out to make room for the new shoots. But one must stop thinking of roses and consider how to grow more potatoes when there is no seed to be had, and all one's own supply got frosted. How to help the local Searchlights to cast their seeds on very stony ground, in an attempt to comply with suggestions from on high that they should add to the nation's vegetables. Worst of all, to have to struggle on alone while the Odd-man, resplendent in battle-dress, sends a post-card from the N.D.C. to say would I please refrain from lending any of his tools to "them there dalled Search-Lights, or you won't never see them no more." A. C. B.

"A VICTORIAN GATE-CRASHER"

A REVIEW BY RALPH EDWARDS

AGNES STRICKLAND, Biographer of the Queens of England 1796-1874, by Una Pope-Hennessy. (Chatto and Windus, 16s.)

SAVE as a familiar name, Agnes Strickland, the once celebrated authoress of the "Lives of the Queens of England" and much besides in the way of Royal biography and anecdote, had faded out of the memory of this generation. She has now been rescued from oblivion and set again firmly upon her modest pedestal by Dame Una Pope-Hennessy, who, after unravelling a web of slender clues and tracking down correspondence in unlikely places, has succeeded in presenting this redoubtable female historian in her uncompromisingly Victorian habit as she lived. Though far from being cast in a heroic mould, she was certainly one of the notable personalities of her age, and it is as a representative figure, a sort of epitome of its weakness and strength, that Dame Una elects to regard her. And indeed she had most of what we regard as the typical Victorian virtues and failings. Smug, complacent, steadily averting her gaze from half of human fate, scared of anything likely to upset the existing equilibrium, she was also a woman of great natural force, indomitable energy and unswerving persistence in the realisation of her aims. Moreover, she was "untiring in her will to please" and "had an inexhaustible capacity for enjoyment," qualities which go far to explain the affection she inspired. Sprung from yeoman stock—her father made money in business and settled at Reydon Hall, near Southwold—she insisted on, and finally got away with, the claim that her family was a branch of the Stricklands of Sizergh. At first definitely outside the pale of "the County," she set herself resolutely to scale it, and having obtained access to several great country houses rich in archives, she so ingratiated herself with their owners that she was soon received on a footing of intimacy. After the publication of "The Queens," which appeared in the early 'forties, duchesses vied with one another in offering her civilities and all her claims and pretensions were eagerly accepted. Agnes had rapidly recovered the ground which she lost with her maiden venture in biography, "Victoria from Her Birth to Her Bridal," a rhapsody which the Queen heavily and destructively annotated. Undeniably she was a climber, but Dame Una, who relates with gusto the tale of Miss Strickland's assault upon high society, yet will not have it that she was a snob in the full sense, believing that her social contacts were primarily the result of her literary labours. I confess that the way great names are rolled on the tongue in her correspondence, peeresses gushed over, and their offspring all found sweet and adorable, causes me to doubt the purity of her motives. On the other hand, the surrender to her assault was honourable to the proprietors of these social strongholds: it was their tribute to culture and learning embodied in the stout, richly costumed person of their guest.

But if Agnes Strickland was something of a Victorian gate-crasher, narrow, prejudiced, and quite uninterested in the burning social questions of the day, she was certainly a pioneer as the first woman to get down to the study of original sources for the writing of history instead of relying on readily accessible authorities. Or, rather, it would be truer to say that she was one of the first two women thus distinguished, for Dame Una makes it clear that she had a highly efficient "ghost" in her sister Eliza, who wrote a great part of the works credited to Agnes, refused to allow her name to appear on the title-page, and, by staying at home and doing the drudgery, allowed her aspiring partner freedom to gad about. And, indeed, her voluntary renunciation of all share in the glory argues a rare generosity of mind, as when she allowed Agnes to appear alone in the Sheldonian at Oxford in 1865, to be greeted, on the score of their double labours, with shouts from the undergraduates of "The Queens, the Queens." By that date she had attained her apotheosis. She exchanged familiar notes with Royal Ladies in Waiting, sent her "Batchelor Kings of England to the Prince of Wales," and appeared at the Black Drawing Room following the death of the Duchess of Kent, in a black velvet train, black silk underdress, and a black velvet tiara, lappets and plume—"I fear that head-dress must have given me the look of Bellona."

Miss Strickland's strongest claim to remembrance is based on the fact that she was the first woman to treat history as biography, though far greater historians, Clarendon and Carlyle for example, had so treated it before, and since her day the practice has lent itself to serious abuse. We may discount Dame Una's claim that her personal life reflects the values of her time with extraordinary accuracy—are not its values as faithfully reflected in far greater women, a Mrs. Trollope or an Elizabeth Fry? This is an admirable escapist book, the story of the triumphs of an able, self-centred and determined woman pushing herself to the front in a nice snug little world which took its permanence and security for granted.

PERCY DEARMER

It is difficult to believe that this *LIFE OF PERCY DEARMER* (Cape, 10s. 6d.) has been written by his wife, Nan Dearmer. It has the air of an official biography, lacking the touches which Mrs. Dearmer alone could supply; instead, she quotes from letters, appreciations and similar sources, some of which can only be condemned as trivial. It would seem as though she wishes to differentiate between the public

Canon Dearmer and the private Percy Dearmer, whereas there was no difference between either. And the chief difficulty is that Mrs. Dearmer has no very satisfactory conception of the religious mind, as it is needed for this work. Although the influence of Percy Dearmer on the Church of England is now taken for granted, without any reference to his work, it is fundamental and lasting. To him we owe altars free from ugly adornment, and the simplicity of the present-day church. He associated himself with the Pre-Raphaelite movement, and introduced original art into churches once more, in an attempt to stem the tide of ready-made clutter. He was the founder Professor of Ecclesiastical Art at London. And above all, to Percy Dearmer is due "Songs of Praise" and "The English Hymnal." Less well known is "The Parson's Handbook," which traces the origins of English Church ritual at a time when the High Church was mainly imitative of Continental counterparts, and this was his most important work, setting the English form of service on legs of its own by sifting pure form from tradition.

As a man, Dearmer was always a pioneer, and a parson free from shop; his opinions were never ready made, or intolerant of opposite viewpoints. His appointment to Westminster came too late in life for him to make fullest use of it, but his sermons will be remembered for their freshness. His earlier years are better written than his later life; perhaps his wife fears to obtrude her own personality over his, but it is most to be regretted, for Canon Dearmer was a rare and great man, making a social rather than intellectual contribution to Christianity, and no one should be in a better position to write of him than his wife.

JAN STRUTHER'S POEMS

The most inner hopes and defeats of love, and the soul's terrified reaction to the rising tide of age are the two principal themes with which Jan Struther concerns herself in *THE GLASS-BLOWER* (Chatto and Windus, 5s.), a collection of some thirty-four pieces, several of them of a quality which demands that their author, who has so often charmed us to laughter, should be, when she wills it, taken very seriously. Indeed, it is hardly possible to avoid doing that as when in "Wild Hare" she stabs her fingers down on two nerves apt—one or the other—to jangle painfully in most of us. The general tenor of the poet's mind seems to be appreciation of the delights of life and apprehension of the loss of them when

"... in a clay-cold bed
Clamped fast, I'll wait a problematical dawn."

In "Intimations of Immortality in Early Middle Age," inspired by a sudden appreciation of what might be the joy of "fusion with the infinite," she is a little nearer to the happiness of some of her earlier work, if she reaches it by a different path. "Lament in Spring" and "Stallions in the Strand," the title poem and a lovely thing called "Portrait," are among those poems in the book that can be read without a pang; that most of these poems, so full of lovely words and phrases, hurt so much and so uselessly—for they do not hurt to heal—may be the measure of their success.

A BRILLIANT EXILE

Wit is of the essence of Miss Sarah Campion; but the wit that was youth and gaiety in "Duet for Female Voices" has become maturity and depth in *MAKESHIFT* (Peter Davies, 8s. 6d.). Miss Campion takes a German woman whose blood is principally Jewish—young, brilliant, beautiful in an un-Jewish way—and causes her to tell her own story. The roots of young Charlotte Herz are deep in "the old solid simple Germany of music and good eating and honest thinking." But Hitler comes, and she is fortunate in being able to become an exile: fortunate, yet always unhappy, homesick, lonely, lost. She knows how to attract and use men; but she never meets a man approaching her own mental and spiritual calibre. We follow her adventures in Germany, England, South Africa, Australia, and lastly in New Zealand, where she comes to calculated marriage and safety. Miss Campion plays about her subject with lightning of penetrating irony; she is quite impartial in her strokes, whether at Germans, Jews, English men and women, or Colonials. Only in one thing does she fail to convince us of psychological truth, and that is in asking us to believe that Charlotte's love for Harry, a gross, commonplace, elderly Englishman who lets her down caddishly, could have been lasting. But Harry is only a small part of this adult, contemporary tale.

BOOKS EXPECTED

A book of very considerable interest is *THE POPE SPEAKS* (Faber, 7s. 6d.), by Charles Rankin, with a long preface by Cardinal Hinsley in which he deals with such points as the reason why His Holiness has not excommunicated Hitler or Mussolini as a former Pope did Napoleon. It is interesting to note that Mr. Rankin is a Protestant.

Mr. Jonathan Cape is shortly to publish *FRIENDS OF A LIFETIME*, a collection of letters to Sir Sidney Cockerell, edited by Miss Viola Meynell.

DIVERSIONS (Oxford University Press, 3s. 6d.), an anthology for the troops, by Mr. C. H. Wilkinson, mentioned here last week, is to be of the right size for pack or pocket and the right quality for many moods. Other selections by other hands are to follow it. From the Cambridge University Press we may expect *FEAR NO MORE*, unsigned "poems for the present time" from living English poets, which should be very valuable. Messrs. Constable are to publish next month *THOMAS E. DEWEY: ATTORNEY FOR THE PEOPLE*, by Mr. Robert Hughes. Mr. Dewey, as a Republican candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is of particular interest to us at the present moment.

Messrs. Macmillan publish Mr. P. R. Cartwright's new book, *THE GREAT NATURALISTS EXPLORE SOUTH AMERICA* (12s. 6d.) early next week. Then, too, Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton publish *HIMALAYAN HONEYMOON* (15s.), by Miss Bip Pares with a great many illustrations reproduced from drawings.

Miss Delafeld's *Provincial Lady* is to give us her experiences in France in a book to appear in the autumn, published by Messrs. Macmillan. Miss Delafeld, by special permission of the British Government, visited the Front Line across the Channel just before the German onslaught. *THE POOL OF VISHNU* (Cape, 9s. 6d.), by Mr. L. H. Myers, and a mystery story by Mr. Nicholas Blake, *MALICE IN WONDERLAND* (Crime Club, 8s.), are among forthcoming fiction.

CORRESPONDENCE

DIGGING FOR VICTORY IN THE HEBRIDES

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—This photograph, which I took a few weeks ago, shows the primitive hand plough of the Highlands—the Cas Crom—in use on the Hebridean island of Soay, where there are no horses. The islesman is, in the picture, forming a "lazy bed" in which to plant potatoes.—
SETON GORDON.

"THE BRACKEN MENACE": COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Recent articles in COUNTRY LIFE may give some people the impression that bracken is an unmitigated pest. May I ask the hospitality of your columns to act as counsel for the defence?

In the first place, I think that we are all agreed that bracken is not a weed of highly farmed land. Compared with couch, nettles, docks, creeping thistle, ragwort, charlock, bindweed, fathen, and the like, it is negligible, being easily eradicated by arable cultivation and proper heavy grazing and harrowing. It is on the lightly grazed sheep-walks, and most of all on the now ungrazed commons, that the bracken riots and where its invasion is most objected to. Its presence is particularly deplored where it is driving out the useful and beautiful heather. Such cases are particularly difficult to deal with because the necessary burning, which kills the old heather to make way for young seedlings, does not kill the bracken, which consequently merely shoots up again from its deep rhizomes and smothers the heather seedlings, thus gaining complete dominance.

If we enquire into the cause of the spread of bracken in recent years we find quite definite causes at work. The sheep does not eat bracken, but it does eat the young heather. But the four feet of the sheep kill the young bracken fronds and do no harm to the heather except on their defined tracks, where they kill all vegetation. It is the undergrazing which has encouraged the bracken. The process may be studied on practically every one of the southern commons where the soil is not too alkaline. The cause of the undergrazing is the decline of British agriculture with particularly bad times for the sheep farmers. The grazing has not been wanted and the bracken has become its custodian.

Now let us examine what the bracken is doing in its stewardship. My case is that this unwanted land—land unwanted owing to its poverty in plant food—is in good hands. For as a soil improver the bracken stands high, very high indeed. Its work is much more thorough and rapid than that of heather, or of grass, higher even than that of the beech, and it has the further great advantage, unlike



A HEBRIDEAN ISLESMAN USING A HAND PLOUGH

the latter, of being easily removed when it is considered that its task is done. How does this task of soil improvement proceed? The chlorophyll in the green frond manufactures the vital sugars and starches that it stores in the rhizomes during the dormant period. Fibre is made and deposited on the surface as a mulch, and also in the framework of the dead rhizomes, deep down where they fertilise even the upper strata of the subsoil. These good effects can be particularly easily seen on some of the commons on the blow-away sands. If the bracken is given time it may make rich greensand of them and prepare the way for productive plantations on the steeper slopes and fertile grasslands on the levels.

In the garden the bracken is quite a friend, at all events so far as the wood garden is concerned. It is so easily cut in June for its value as a fertilising, weed-smothering mulch, and perhaps again in September for litter or frost protection, that it is even welcome compared with the alternatives of couch, nettles, or ground elder.

To sum up, the bracken is rapidly improving the soil of unwanted lands. If the ground is wanted, the bracken gives it back enriched by its stewardship at the stern summons of a deep and thorough summer fallowing. Here I rest my case.—MICHAEL HAWORTH-BOOTH.

[Mr. William G. R. Paterson, Principal of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, to whom we submitted this view, writes: "There is no doubt about the fact that rhizomes ultimately contribute to the amount of organic

matter and humus in the soil. We have been doing some work lately on the extent and weight of rhizomes per acre, and find that in some cases it represents an enormous amount. It must accordingly add materially to the organic matter of the soil."—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—As a farmer-owner in Mull, who has suffered from, and tackled by horse-drawn cutter, the bracken menace, I feel that I cannot let pass Mr. Elder's reference to the work done at Burg without pointing out that no ordinary tenant-farmer—indeed, no ordinary estate—can finance bracken-cutting on the Burg scale.

Anyone not acquainted with the whole ins and outs of Scottish hill farming, including the financial depression of the last ten years, culminating in the disasters of 1938 and 1939, and not even relieved by decent prospects for 1940, is given an entirely false picture by the suggestion that "what has been done at Burg can be done elsewhere," if the "elsewhere" is to pay the costs. "Scientific guidance" for Burg has been aided by a bottomless purse.—
A. D. GREENHILL GARDYNE.

[While we fully sympathise with our correspondent, it is worth pointing out, as did the author of the article, that the Government gives a 50 per cent. grant towards the purchase of bracken-cutters. As to the sums expended on "scientific guidance," it is surely desirable that experiment and research should not be stinted.—Ed.]

GOING TO THE FRONT, 1812

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Among the curious pictures at Muncaster Castle, with which it has no connection, is a very interesting "smoking piece," an uncommon oil painting by Dighton. It is inscribed on the frame, in this order: "Earl of Uxbridge, Duke of Cumberland, Lord Paget (afterwards Marquess of Anglesey), Hon. Berkeley Paget, Mr. Hudson. Taken at Ipswich Barracks before embarking for the Peninsular 1812." Mr. Hudson is evidently the tobacconist (since a canister is labelled 132 Oxford St.) who has brought down a supply of pipes for this martial gathering. They are, indeed, an interesting group. The figure by the fire is apparently Henry Bayly, who took the name of Paget and was created Earl of Uxbridge in 1784. He died in 1812 and was already not feeling well. The Duke of Cumberland is Ernest Augustus, already Elector, and later King, of Hanover, who had recently been nearly assassinated by his valet. He never went, however, to the Peninsular War, commanding Hanoverian troops in France. Lord Paget (afterwards Marquess of Anglesey) is presumably the eldest son of Lord Uxbridge. He commanded Moore's cavalry at Corunna and all Wellington's cavalry at Waterloo, but did not return to Spain after the evacuation of Corunna (1808). The Hon. Berkeley Paget was the youngest son of Lord Uxbridge, born 1780.

Dighton is presumably Robert, the well known caricaturist, who died in 1814—two years after painting this picture, so unlike his usual etched "views" and, it must be admitted, very inferior in execution to them.—CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.



A "SMOKING PIECE," BY DIGHTON

THE BACHELOR'S WARNING

TO THE EDITOR

SIR,—Over the doorway of the village post-office at Lastingham, Yorkshire, are these words:

The Hap of a Life
Good or Ill

The Choyce of a Wife.

My photograph shows this quaintly worded stone, which is of massive proportions and appears to be very old.—J. DENTON ROBINSON.



"THE HAP OF A LIFE"

CLOCHE CULTIVATION

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—A feature of the specimen war-time back gardens in the National War-time Utility Exhibition at the London Zoo is the use of cloches, which extend the growing season by at least three months and enable fresh vegetables to be obtained all through the winter, even when snow is on the ground. This method of increasing food production has the approval of the best authorities, including the National Allotments Society, yet I understand cloche cultivation is left out of the demonstration allotments that have been laid out all over the country. Surely this should be remedied at once if we are to produce food to our maximum capacity. Dutch lights, frames and cloches of glass or cellulose sheets on a wire frame are within the means of everyone, but people need to be shown both the method and the value of this way of intensive cultivation. Local authorities, allotment societies and others would do well to take up the matter at once, since the open growing season virtually ends with September and preparations for cloche cultivation begin.—FREDK. W. J. THOMAS, Secretary, London and Home Counties Area Organisation, National Allotments Society.

A YOUNG FISHERMAN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Your readers may be interested in this photograph of a young fisherman and his first salmon. The fish was killed a few weeks ago in the Hampshire Avon at Somerley, and was caught on a small Yellow Torrish with a rod of 10ft. 6ins. It weighed just under 23lb.

The fisherman is already a good hand with the dry fly, as Mr. Roy Beddington could witness, but luck was with him on this occasion, as he has only had one previous try for a salmon. It took him forty minutes to kill his fish, and his father gaffed it.—PETER HARRIS.

lined with feathers, mostly wood-pigeons', and there were seven lively youngsters. I enclose a photograph of the hen building.—ESTHER HATTEN.

[Photographs of birds carrying material to the nest are uncommon, and are particularly



HIS FIRST SALMON

rare of such species as the willow warbler; hence we congratulate our correspondent on this snapshot of one with a good beakful of stuff.—ED.]

WILLOW WARBLER AND FIELD MOUSE

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Not long ago I saw a male willow warbler attack a field mouse. The warbler fluttered on the mouse's back, making violent stabs at it with its beak, and followed it along the grass until the mouse escaped into the undergrowth of a hedge. The warbler then flew into the tree under which I was sitting and charmed me with its soft silvery song. This delicate warbler, normally so gentle in its movements, had been roused to fierce action in protection of its few days old young in a nest within 12ft. of the attack. I had been watching the nest since I discovered it on May 4th. It was profusely

PICKLED PUFFINS

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—Mr. R. M. Lockley's reference in his article on the Faroes to the eating of puffins prompts me to recall that all the Scilly Islands save Treco (which was owned by the Abbey of Tavistock) were for a long period held of the King for an annual rent of 300 puffins. In Henry VI's reign this rent was reduced to fifty puffins, a number then counted equivalent to 6s. 8d. Much later—in the seventeenth century—the Earls of Derby used to have some 2,000 puffins a year sent from the Calf of Man.

Certainly these Manx puffins (and probably the Scillonian also) were salted and pickled for human consumption.

Other wholly piscivorous birds used, of course, to be commonly eaten in this country, and a year or two ago there was much correspondence in the daily Press about the continued eating of gannets in the Outer Hebrides. Two references from the past are so entertaining and informative that they may be worth quoting again. First Fuller about gulls on "an island of some 200 acres near Harwich."

"Being young they consist only of bones, feathers and lean flesh, which hath a raw gust of the sea. But poulterers take them there and feed them with gravel and curds (that is, physick and food), the one to scour, the other to fat them in a fortnight; and their flesh thus recruited is most delicious." Secondly, Taylor, the water poet, who enjoyed a gannet near North Berwick, described it as "A most delicate fowl, which breeds in great abundance in a little rock called the Bass, which stands two miles into the sea. It is a very good flesh, but it is eaten in the form as we eat oysters, standing at a side-board, a little before dinner, unsanctified without grace; and after it is eaten it must be well liquored with two or three good rouses of sherry or canary sack."—J. D. U. W.

"THE CUCKOO IN MANY LANDS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—I read with interest the article about the cuckoo in a recent issue of your paper. It may interest your readers to know that when painting up in the Lofoten Isles some years ago, in July, the cuckoo was calling. Also I heard the blackbird's lovely song. But they must have lived in rocks or bushes; I saw only one small tree on the island.—FLORA PILKINGTON.

[Although in England we know the cuckoo as a bird of orchard and hedgerow, it is by no means wedded to the trees and will leave them to penetrate treeless areas, provided that it can there find its favourite fosterer the pipet.—ED.]

THE FINCH AND THE GUN

TO THE EDITOR OF "COUNTRY LIFE."

SIR,—At dusk the swimming-bath here is much frequented by bats and swallows drinking on the wing. I saw a small bat about 4ins. across fall in the other evening, and, although it went under, it came up and, after a very few beats of its wings, was able to take off from the water. Surely this is rather unusual? The bat, which afterwards hung up to dry close by, was of a very rich almost orange colour, except for its wings.

I enclose a photograph of one of the old Italian guns left in the fort here. It is now only used for firing time signals during the month of Ramadan. These are fired thrice nightly, at 6.30 p.m., 1.45 a.m., and 4 a.m. I was surprised to find that a fine finch had nested and laid four eggs on the gun-carriage and kept sitting for several days in Ramadan, although the charge used is nearly seven ounces of gunpowder. Unfortunately, the nest was removed by an over-zealous native soldier while cleaning the gun before the eggs were hatched.—F. C. SIMMS, Kassala, Sudan.



HEN WILLOW WARBLER BRINGING MATERIAL FOR HER NEST



A NEST ON A GUN-CARRIAGE IN THE FORT AT KASSALA

GOLF BY BERNARD DARWIN

LAWSON LITTLE WINS

AMID all the infinitely graver matters an interesting little piece of golfing news came filtering through to us last week from across the Atlantic. This was that two old friends of ours, Gene Sarazen and Lawson Little, had tied for the Open Championship of the United States on an Ohio course, and that Lawson, as we generally think of him *tout court*, had won the play-off. In peaceful years we should in time come to know much more about it, but now we shall probably have to be content with the bare details cabled over to us. The two seem to have been more or less neck and neck all the way. Gene gained a stroke in the first round with 71 against 72. Lawson came back at him with a vengeance in the second—69 against 74. Gene got three of that lead of four back in the third with a 70 as opposed to a 73 and had a 72 in the last, while Lawson again took 73. I know nothing of the course at Warrensville, but we may be tolerably sure that it is neither short nor devoid of trouble, and that 287, one under fours, for the four rounds was formidable scoring. Incidentally, a third player, Edward Oliver by name, also had a total of 287, but we are told that he was disqualified because he began his last round before his time without the official starter telling him to. This has rather a casual sound and is a little difficult to understand, but American championships, though admirably organised, are or used to be a little casual, according to our notions, in this matter of starting times. A cluster of well known names followed close on the winner's—Horton Smith, Craig Wood, Mangrum, Hogan, Byron Nelson (the holder), and Guldahl—but I see no mention of Demaret, the brilliant young man from Texas, who had been winning all the money in the winter tournaments. When it came to the play-off (they are merciful in America and only play eighteen holes) Lawson Little had a 70 and Sarazen a 73.

We are naturally interested in Lawson's victory because he was, as every golfing schoolboy knows, Amateur Champion of this country in 1934 and 1935, in which two years he was also Amateur Champion of his own country, so that he achieved at least one record that proved beyond the powers of Bobby Jones. His victory here, at Prestwick, in 1934, will chiefly be remembered for his astonishing golf in the final, when he overwhelmed the luckless Wallace by 14 up and 13 to play. I write away from records, but I believe he holed the first round of that final in 66, and was several more shots under fours for the five holes after lunch. It was the most utterly devastating and annihilating golf I think I ever saw, and he had been winning that championship from the start. True, he had to go to the nineteenth hole in the semi-final against Garnett, who holed one of the bravest of long and curly putts on the home green; but generally speaking he was outstanding from start to finish. In the following year at St. Annes he was not so overpowering, but he fought his way

resolutely through. When, in the final, he went off with a rush of holes it seemed that the tragedy of Prestwick was to be re-enacted, but our Dr. Tweddell "was not so tamed." He fought on and on; he squared the match; once he almost got the lead (how hideously near that putt was!), and he only lost a wonderful match at the last hole. It was a match in which, if the loser gained eternal glory, the winner showed how great were his powers of fighting with his back to the wall, when a winning lead had been taken from him.

In those days Lawson Little was pre-eminently a match player and a killer. He was, of course, good at any form of the game, and was the first amateur in our Open Championship at Muirfield, but he was at his most murderous best in a hand-to-hand combat, and those who saw him play Cyril Tolley in the Walker Cup match at St. Andrews will not forget it. Then in 1936 he turned professional, and it is always interesting to see how the converted amateur will fare. We have not had many conspicuous instances in this country except Abe Mitchell and, more recently, Jack MacLean, and neither of them has won the Open Championship. True, Braid, when he was a joiner in Scotland, played as an amateur, and he was no doubt well known locally, but we hardly think of him now as one of the ex-amateurs. In America, on the other hand, Lawson Little is the third of the ex-amateurs to become an Open Champion, the other two being T. D. Armour and Densmore Shute; T. P. Perkins missed being another by a single stroke. If we go back further into history Lawson is the fifth—that is, if we include Laurence Auleronie and Fred M'Leod. He did indeed win the Canadian Open Championship in 1936, soon after he crossed the Rubicon, and that with a miraculous score of 271—each of his four rounds being under 70; but that is not a championship to be rated with the other two. Generally speaking, he has done well and, I imagine, more than well from a business point of view, since he was taken under the wing of Messrs. Spalding and toured the country with what was irreverently called their "circus." Yet it has taken him some little while, as is always the case with these converts, to attain the very highest level of professional golf, in which round after round in tournament after tournament are reeled off with an incredibly small number of mistakes. Now he is at the top of the tree and he is still but thirty years old, in his golfing prime. He is appallingly big and strong, with more the build of a tremendous Rugby forward or a heavy-weight boxer than of a golfer; but he has everything he wants besides strength, and it is not his "slugging" of the ball (with a noticeably shut face) that I enjoy watching nearly so much as his pitching and his most delicate touch on the green. His old admirers here will spare a moment from their own anxieties to send him many congratulations.

ALL RACING ABANDONED: A TEMPORARY STOPPAGE

IN view of the situation no one can complain of the decision, announced by the Jockey Club, that all racing under their rules would be abandoned till further notice. Following suit, pony meetings have been cancelled and greyhound racing severely curtailed. It is not, however, only the potential danger of large crowds massed together in the open or the consumption of petrol involved that are among the factors that have had to be considered. The Minister of Agriculture has now acquired powers for ploughing up or taking for grazing any open spaces used for recreation, including racecourses, golf courses, cricket grounds, and in the event of invasion these would act as a valuable reserve of grazing land for stock transferred from the coast. Those who instance other forms of sport still not officially proscribed, such as cricket, tennis, and golf, must remember that all, or nearly all, professional and club fixtures have long been abandoned and only amateur and school games are being played on a very modified scale. None the less, the case of racing is not on quite the same plane, in view of the fact that the considerable bloodstock breeding industry largely depends on the continuance of regular racing fixtures.

Though unfortunate, this brief respite is welcome in that it affords an opportunity to take stock of the happenings in the first half of the season which, in the ordinary way, would have included Ascot or the substitute Ascot at Newmarket. Taking the list of the sires of winners, Hyperion (the Derby and St. Leger winner of 1933) is at the head with twelve winners of sixteen races carrying £10,292½ in stakes to his credit. This, though by no means a record, is a very sound performance for a horse who is now only in his tenth year, and has from his first three crops of runners sired in all the successful horses in forty-five and a half races worth £56,304½. Considering the present exigencies, this figure compares very favourably with the winners of fifty-three and a half races worth £39,203, which his sire Gainsborough sired in a like number of peace-time years. Gainsborough, who is by the St. Leger winner, Bayardo, from the Oaks victress, Rosedrop, and is so of the Newminster male stirp and the No. 2 Bruce Lowe family, has done an immense amount of good for the British thoroughbred; Hyperion will do more, as he has additional strength through his dam Selene, who was by Chaucer and carries

a double line of the famous Pilgrimage blood. To date, the three year old Godiva, whose wins in the One Thousand Guineas and Oaks place Mr. Esmond Harmsworth at the head of the lists of the breeders and the owners of winners, and who is reckoned by some to be the equal of the Derby winner, Pont l'Évêque, is probably the best of Hyperion's get, but he is also responsible for those brilliant four year olds, Quick Ray and Casanova, and among the youngsters Owen Tudor is quite the most promising yet seen out, though there are rumours that there are several—including Sun Lore from Manton—even better who have yet to make their débuts.

Following him in the list of successful sires are Barneveldt and Tourbillon, who occupy their places through the prowess of their only runners, Pont l'Évêque and Djebel; but in the fourth position there is Mr. J. A. Dewar's eight year old Fair Trial, who is accredited with five winners of nine races worth £3,052. At a first glance this may not seem very wonderful, but when it is realised that his winners emanate from his first batch of foals, of whom there were but seventeen, it becomes clear that he is a sire with a future and one whose produce will be in great demand. By the St. Leger winner, Fairway, he is from the Son-in-Law mare, Lady Juror, who won the Jockey Club Stakes and three other races of £8,507, and is also the dam of The Recorder, The Black Abbot, Jurisdiction, Sansonnet, Giftlaw and Riot, who with Fair Trial have between them won twenty-five and a half races of £24,840½ in stakes. Without taking into account the stallion-values this is an excellent return on the 8,000gs. which the late Lord Dewar paid for Lady Juror in 1923. So far, the Duke of Westminster's home-bred colt, Lambert Simnel, is Fair Trial's most promising offspring.

Next down the list is the Royal Hunt Cup winner, Asterus, the sire of the genuine Tant Mieux, and then in successive descent come the brothers, Fairway and Pharos (now dead), and the Ascot Gold Cup winner, Felicitation. A son of the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Colorado, the last-named young horse was bred and is owned by the Aga Khan; his first crop of runners appeared last season, and though not so successful with them as Fair Trial has been with his, Felicitation is finding his feet and in Morogoro has bred an unbeaten winner of four races. ROYSTON.

FINE FISHING FOR SALMON

SOME IDEAS FOR SUMMER CONDITIONS

WE are now in the middle of June. The April spates, the dwindling waters of May, have gone, and we are down to bedrock, which too often shows above the surface instead of being buried beneath two or more feet of water. In olden days salmon fishing under these conditions was considered to be hopeless; nowadays, with increased knowledge and with, perhaps what is infinitely more important, much improved tackle, we are able to cope, sometimes with considerable success, with even the most adverse circumstances. Theoretically we ought to do even better than when the rivers are full and fast-flowing. Then the fish are scattered far and wide; they have to be found before they can be caught. Now they are cribbed, cabined and confined; the difficulty exists not in their discovery but how to attract them after they are found.

Not only is the water small, but the temperature is also relatively high. The fish, therefore, ought to have deserted the quieter pools and should be found in the stronger water. When conditions are favourable this is true. They are in the streams and often at the throat of the streams, where the water is confined between rocks, and surges and churns its way into a fanwise spread of shallow water that is reached only too soon. But such favourable positions are not to be found at the top of every pool. When found there is too often room for only a few fish in the depths which they favour. Perforce very many fish have to accept much less desirable quarters. Some are frankly bored with what they find and take refuge beneath an undermined bank or accept such cover as is afforded, for at least part of their bodies, beneath rocks and stones. These are quite useless from the angler's point of view and might as well not be in the river at all. But the majority have to remain in the open and take refuge in such pools and reaches as give the minimum of cover. These fish, in certain circumstances and with adequate approach, may sometimes yield sport which is excelled at no other season. Finally there are the tidal waters where, if nature be kind, not only is the sport most attractive but the fish are in the finest possible state and practically always covered with sea lice.

It is often, indeed usually, of help to have one's line greased in the summer, but in really low water it is of only minor advantage. The rapid, rushing streams are too narrow for any appreciable benefit; indeed, the line then, at the best, can be only partially floating. In the larger pools and reaches it will float with great success, but it is doubtful if in dead low water it will result in more fish than a fully sunk line. A floating line, however, is certainly more easy to manipulate.

The first difficulty in the narrow, fast streams is that the fly is apt to be swept past the fish unduly quickly. Cast across and swung to the near side, the fish have to be very quick off the mark and too often will beat a precipitate retreat from the shallow water at the side before they can seize the fly. Cast down-stream, at an even steeper angle than the 45° beloved by ghillies, and then hung and worked slowly over to the near side, the fish have a reasonable chance of both seeing and seizing the fly. But if the rod point be held low so that the line is at all tight, one will frequently have merely a pluck that excites the nerves and produces probably an increasing power of language the more frequently it happens. This result is brought about by the fact that the taut line produces a drag on the fly before the fish has time to turn down and close its mouth, as is its habit, when on the way back to the bottom. The remedy is simple but surprisingly difficult of application until one has acquired the habit. The rod must be held as high as possible with only the cast and a minimum of line in the water, so that a big "bag" or curve of line exists between the point of entrance and the rod point. When this is done and a fish takes the fly, sufficient slack exists for it to begin to move down with the fly in its mouth without any undue strain extracting the fly prematurely.

Sometimes, if the fish will not come to a fly worked in this fashion they will be attracted by one fished so that it bobs and skates on the surface. So to do requires the use of a short line and a rod held high, together with a steady nerve to prevent the almost automatic reaction to the somewhat demonstrative rise. A "belly" in the line is essential, or nine times out of ten a good rise will produce nothing more than a sharp pluck. An up-stream breeze is of great assistance in producing the desired curve. If the wind or other circumstance be unfavourable, some considerable help will be secured if a large fly, say 5/0 or 6/0, be used as an anchor at the end of the cast, and the fishing fly, which should be fully dressed or even overdressed so as to secure a disturbance



WHEN THE RIVERS ARE LOW

and wake on the surface, used as a dropper. Other tricks, such as a steady draw up-stream or a distinct and slow sink and draw motion, will readily suggest themselves to those who are short of fish and are determined to make good, if possible, the deficiency by all legitimate means at their disposal.

When one comes to the deeper and wider waters, and especially to the tidal waters, the technique required is entirely different. We are now confronted with water that has comparatively little effect on line, cast and fly, and if life is to be introduced into the latter it must be almost entirely by manipulation of rod and line. With a short line this is comparatively easy. The fly can be worked very much like a trout fly, and if a dropper be used it may, at least as a variation, be worked on the surface just as one would work a trout dropper. Incidentally, the fact that so few people use a dropper for salmon fishing is rather surprising. The chances of catching fish may not be doubled but are certainly increased, and very few indeed are lost owing to the loose fly catching up on an obstruction. The risk is decreased if a distance of no more than three feet is allowed between the two flies.

When a longer line is necessary, other means have to be adopted to keep the fly in motion and attractive. The chief of these is by pulling the line in through the rings by hand. It may be in a series of jerks or steadily, by taking the line alternatively in thumb and little finger and turning the hand over so that an even drawing in is produced. In both methods the pace may be varied, and if a fish rises but does not touch the fly, further attempts at a faster or slower speed may produce a more satisfying response. Whatever be done with line and fly, however, it is absolutely essential the rod be held so as to prevent any sort of straight line from reel to fish, for such can only result in an immediate break. The rod may be held either up or to one side or the other, so that a curve in the line and the spring of the top helps to take up the shock imposed by the weight and pull of the fish. This precaution is additionally necessary for this type of fishing, not only because the fly must be small—a No. 10 may often be fully large enough, and even a No. 12 may be required—but the cast must also be fine. The latter is better if it be 12ft. instead of 9ft. in length, and it should be tapered down to 1/4 drawn or even on occasions 1x. Often if one leaves the river alone during the day and begins fishing only as the sun goes down, final results will be better than if the fish be harried and frightened during the hours of bright light and sunshine.

PISCATOR SENIOR.

COLT CEDAR HOUSES



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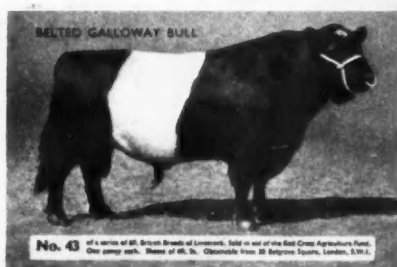


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FARMING NOTES

1940: A SURVEY AND A PROSPECT—HAY-MAKING—A PAPER SILO—POULTRY PROSPECTS



No. 43 of a series of 48. British Breeds of Livestock. Sold in aid of the Red Cross Agricultural Fund. One penny each. Sheet of 48, 5s. Obtainable from 25 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.



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PICTURE STAMPS TO HELP THE RED CROSS

The Red Cross Agricultural Fund, whose object is to raise £1,500,000 from farmers and country folk, have produced a sheet of stamps depicting leading specimens of the principal breeds of livestock. They are in sheets of sixty, priced at 5s. the sheet. They are very well selected and reproduced, and to collect them would be a fascinating and instructive hobby for children or, indeed, their elders. Only full sheets can be supplied (for 5s., plus 2½d. for postage), either from "The Smallholder," Tower House, Southampton Street, W.C.2, or from the Secretary, Red Cross Agricultural Fund, 30, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

IN normal times we should now be looking forward to the Royal Show and turning our feet towards Lincoln, where the 1940 Show was to have been held under the presidency of Mr. John Evens, the veteran Lincolnshire farmer. As things are, we have to address ourselves to a sterner task. We can already say that much has been achieved. Since last summer the arable area has been increased by over two million acres in the United Kingdom and, despite the attentions of wireworm, we are growing more food at home than we have done for many years past. For the most part, the crops on the newly ploughed land look well, and our efforts should be well repaid. This is a time to think of food production rather than cash returns, but cash is a lubricant essential to increased output. Now that the scale of war-time prices has been settled, nothing must stand in the way of extra production.

A farm is not like a factory and, even working seven days a week, the output will still be limited by Nature. Yet there is a great deal that can be done to get increased production. A farm-to-farm survey is now being undertaken by the county war committees and, in the light of these returns, they will have to get busy on the low-grade farms which are not pulling their weight in the food production campaign. The trouble may be the farmer himself. Years of adversity may have robbed him of the enterprise and energy which every food producer must display to-day. Before long we may be in a state of virtual siege, and the nation's need demands that every field should be used to advantage. In the hopeless cases the county committees will have to take possession and either farm the land themselves or put in an approved tenant on whom they can rely to farm properly and raise the output from the land. There will probably be many more cases in which the purpose can be achieved by requiring the occupier to carry out certain cultivations and apply certain fertilisers under the direction of the committees.

These directions will call for expert technical advice, and it is all to the good that the staffs of the agricultural colleges and farm institutes have now been attached to the war committees to give farmers in every county the benefit of sound technical advice. This programme necessarily means disturbing well established systems of farming, and a great many farmers will find that the whole character of their business must be changed to fulfil the nation's requirements. Personal preferences and cherished whims about this and that cannot be allowed to hinder the drive for increased food production. Some mistakes will

be made, but, on balance, our agriculture will emerge more vigorous.

Hay-making has gone with a swing. The grass dried amazingly quickly, but there were just enough intermittent thunder-showers to prevent too much haste in putting the early stuff into rick. Excellent feeding material, this immature, sappy herbage demands judicious handling, and it needs to lie out for several days in the windrows or in cocks in the field before it can safely be ricked. I can smell several hot ricks as I go about the district. They may come to no harm, but excessive heating, even without fire, must result in good food material being wasted. Cattle may like the caramel taste of heated hay, but the carbohydrates in their natural state would do them more good. I am flattered that the Ministry of Agriculture has given an official blessing to the use of salt, sprinkled over the rick as it is built, to prevent excessive heating. The practice was recommended in these Notes recently, but, so far as I know, there is no scientific evidence to support the belief that salt checks over-heating.

Good reports are heard of the Sisalkraft silo. At first sight paper, however tough, seems an unlikely material to hold a mass of grass and ensure proper fermentation in air-tight conditions. But reinforced with steel a perfectly good silo is made at an economical cost. As there is a limit to the number of wooden silos which will be available, we shall probably see many more of these Sisalkraft silos this season. If we get a growing August and September, the aftermath and surplus grass in the pastures is well worth ensiling in the early autumn. A neighbour of mine made some very useful stuff last autumn which did his dairy cows and a flock of Down ewes well through the winter. Unless it is saved for silage, a flush of autumn grass is largely wasted. The herbage burns at the first frost and is no better than roughage; but caught at the right stage and ensiled it will replace the feeding-stuffs which we shall not get this winter. It is not too early now to start making preparations for autumn silage. The most likely grassfields should be top-dressed with nitrate of soda, nitro-chalk or sulphate of ammonia, and closed to stock until the grass is about six inches high. There are some years in which good hay can be made in August. I had a good late rick last year, but hay-making and corn harvest at the same time are more than most of us can manage. Silage-making is different. One can get on with filling the silo in the morning while the dew is heavy on the ground and nothing much can be done in the cornfield.

Talking to a group of poultry farmers in the market, I found them taking their troubles very philosophically. Somehow or other, they believe they will be able to get enough feeding-stuffs to carry on with a smaller number of birds through the autumn and winter. They do not intend to give up their livelihood without a fight. One of them had reared some May chicks which he said were doing exceptionally well, and he means to sell some of the pullets to back-yarders. The downfall of Denmark and Holland has made many more people think about keeping a dozen hens at the bottom of the garden. It has now been decided, I see in my daily paper, that the Government will override for the period of the war any restrictions which local authorities or property-owners have placed on poultry-keeping in urban areas. Certainly there is in the aggregate a vast quantity of kitchen waste which could be converted into eggs, but it may be hardly worth collecting in small quantities from individual households. The birds can, however, go to the scraps.

CINCINNATUS.



SISALKRAFT SILOS OF STEEL MESH AND PAPER

SILAGE

means

SECURITY

You will have difficulty in getting enough concentrates for your stock. To keep up meat and milk production this winter, therefore, you must grow what you need.

Your last chance to get a food that will replace concentrates this winter is to plan now to make high-quality silage from autumn grass.

Seize the opportunity. Do these two things now:

1 TOP-DRESS FOR AUTUMN GRASS. Ensure a good yield of aftermath grass by dressing your best fields with $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 cwt. per acre of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda or Nitro-Chalk.

2 BUY OR MAKE YOUR OWN SILO. Order a silo or the materials to make one.

A special booklet on how to make and feed high-quality silage may be had from your County Committee or local merchant. Demonstrations are being arranged and practical advice made available.

ACT IMMEDIATELY!

GROW THE GRASS AND MAKE A SILO BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE!

THE PROGRESS OF COMBINE HARVESTERS

WHAT THE NEW SMALL MODELS CAN DO

By S. J. WRIGHT

Director of the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering, Oxford University

COMBINE harvesting in Great Britain started with the importation of two machines in 1928. One of these went to a private owner in Hertfordshire and, by a matter of a few days, earned the distinction of being the first ever to work in this country. The other was successfully demonstrated in Wiltshire by the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering, who also arranged further demonstrations with three different models in the following year. These activities attracted enough attention to ensure that the new method would be given an extended trial; five machines were sold to private users in time for the 1930 harvest. In 1933 there were over forty combines at work; by 1937, following the introduction of smaller models, 115 had been sold, and for the coming harvest it is likely that the total will have risen to well over 200 machines of all sizes.

Progress in Combine-harvesting, however, cannot be judged on the basis of numbers alone, for during the same period very important changes have been made in the machines themselves. The method originated towards the end of the last century, when the prairie grainlands were being opened up in the face of an extreme shortage of labour. The first Combines were massive machines drawn by teams of horses and driven independently of mechanical power by their land wheels; and their object was simply to harvest large areas of grain with a minimum expenditure of labour and time. The crops were very light by our standards, they consisted almost entirely of wheat, and what became of the straw was of no great interest to anyone. The combines which were imported in 1928 and the next few seasons had thirty years of development behind them; they were pulled by tractors and had their own internal combustion engines to drive them. But in principle they were much the same as the original machines: they were grain-getters pure and simple, not at all well adapted to mixed farming, and needing very careful handling in heavy or undersown crops. In particular, in terms of our crops, the width of the cutter bar was out of all proportion to the width of the threshing drum itself—although most of the machines sent here took a rather narrower cut than normal—while the path of the cut material through the machine was far from straightforward.

"THE MIXED FARMERS' COMBINE"

The change that has taken place during the last five years might be called the development of the mixed farmer's combine. It has not been simply a matter of producing smaller models: for although the range of modern all-purpose combines include some very small ones indeed, it also includes models of 8ft. cut and over, and one of the two original 1928 machines was actually no bigger. Nor has it been a question of designing machines specially for the British market—indeed, our potential market up to now has been far too small to make this worth while. But in making combines capable of tackling, say, the American farmer's soya beans, the problem of dealing with a heavy and long-strawed crop of wheat has been solved automatically. The essential features of these new all-purpose combines are very simple: the width of the threshing drum and of the separating chambers behind it has been increased until it equals or nearly equals the width of the cut; while in many of the most up-to-date models the drum is placed parallel to the cutter bar, so that there is a straight, even flow of material right through the machine. Not all present-day models go quite so far as this, but even the larger conventional-type machines have been improved in proportions and lay-out so as to bring them more into line with modern ideas. At the same time machines have been modernised by fitting pneumatic tyres, rubber belts and so on. As an illustration of the present trend of development it may be of interest to record



A.C. MODEL "40" COMBINE HARVESTER, WITH
A.C. MODEL "B" TRACTOR, CUTTING 36 INCHES

that out of just over 30,000 combines of all kinds sold in the U.S.A. during 1939, well over 25,000 were of 6ft. cut or less; also that the number of combines sold was more than double the number of binders whether horse or tractor drawn. Incidentally, it might be pointed out that, as regards most things, the ratio of American to British agriculture is about 30 to 1: we have about one-thirtieth the area of arable land and use just about one-thirtieth as many tractors. It would seem, therefore, that at the moment we ought to be buying about 1,000 combines a year.

PRACTICAL DEVELOPMENTS

On the practice of combining much has already been written elsewhere and only a few of the more important features can be mentioned here. The report of the earliest British experiments called attention to the need for drying the grain artificially, and, with a very few exceptions, all the combines used here up to a year or two ago were provided with grain driers almost automatically. Some of the more recent users of smaller machines, however, seem to have managed without driers. Actually, the man who has a drier generally regards it as one of his most valuable pieces of equipment,

although he may not always need to use it; while the man who "combines" grain without one almost certainly has to be content with a smaller average acreage than he could otherwise tackle, and may find himself very awkwardly placed in a wet harvest. Some potential combine users have been disappointed by what they regarded as a relatively slow rate of cutting. There is, of course, no reason why a combine should be able to cut faster than a tractor binder of equal width, while unless the machine is of the wide-drum, straight-through type it will have to move more slowly than a binder in a heavy or weedy crop. The output acreages sometimes quoted are liable to be misleading because most of the early machines worked on relatively low-yielding soils. A safer way of forecasting would be by bulk; on this basis one might reckon on an average output of two sacks per hour per foot of cut, without making too many reservations about crop or season. Because combines sometimes have to go slowly they need plenty of reserve power in the tractor which pulls them; few tractors can travel at less than 2 m.p.h. without being throttled down, with a consequent reduction in available power. This is all the more important in the case of machines arranged for power take-off drive, for in their case the tractor cannot be throttled down without reducing the speed of the threshing drum and impairing its efficiency. It follows that power take-off machines should be given the lowest-gear tractor available.

THE DISPOSAL OF STRAW

The point at which combine harvesting seemed at first to break most definitely with tradition was over the disposal of straw. Early combines left a very high stubble, while the straw that came from the machine was too much broken and scattered to be worth collecting. Modern machines can take as much straw as a binder unless the going is very bad, and more and more users each year collect their straw either with sweeps or, more efficiently, with a pick-up baler. To-day the loss of straw need not be serious, although the cost of collecting it may offset some of the financial economies of the method. But most people with several years' experience of combining would put financial economy among the least important of its main advantages—and out of those who have given the method a real trial there are remarkably few who have given it up. Indeed, in present circumstances—with labour difficulties of every kind to be faced in harvesting, thatching and threshing—one could wish that we had ten times as many combines available, and that some scheme for co-operative working could have been worked out.

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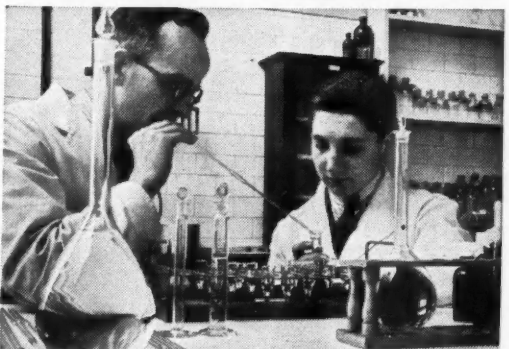
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MACHINERY IN WAR-TIME

By H. C. LONG

SINCE the last war there have been very great changes and advances in the construction and use of farm machinery. But this has neither stemmed nor made up for the drift of labour from the land to more highly paid jobs. Consequently at the moment farmers are very short of skilled help, and must more than ever make use of labour-saving machinery, so that the output per man may be increased. The position may, however, be substantially remedied in the near future, in view of the newly introduced minimum wage for farm workers, and the compelling orders keeping existing farm workers in their present employment and the return to the land of former farm workers when they become unemployed.

There has been, nevertheless, a very great increase in arable land—over two million acres since last September—and this means heavy extra labour, to meet which machinery of every kind must be made to work overtime even more than farm labourers—for in many instances machinery has to be lent by one farmer to another. This must increase with the ploughing out of a further quota of grass, so that there should be very full use for some time to come for tractors, tillage implements, row-crop cultivators, drills, harvesting machinery and the like. Further, there is great pressure to ensure the fullest possible crops of hay, dried grass, and silage, in order to compensate as far as may be for the reduction in imported concentrates, while sugar beet, root crops, and potatoes must be in the ascendant. In addition there is need for increases in vegetable crops. All these will make heavy demands on machinery.

Perhaps the foremost need is for more tractors, and not only for arable land work, but, as Sir George Stapledon suggests, the right type of tractor in every district for use in a big grassland improvement effort. He has stated the view, as regards grassland, that "probably the most urgent need to-day is for more tractors of the right sort; for more ploughs of the 'Digger' type, and for more disc harrows. . . . Actually, the tractor and the £5 motor with appropriate attachments are the key to the whole grassland position." In this connection Fords claim that "more than 50,000 Fordson tractors are at work to-day among the plains and meadows of our land," and more leave the factory day by day. There are also many tractors of other types and capabilities, such as the International, Case, Caterpillar, Farmall, David Brown. It may be hoped that the new Fordson described in COUNTRY LIFE, May 18th, will before long be available in quantity.

The value of tractors for emergency work has been abundantly proved, since they enable the farmer to take full advantage of fine weather for ploughing, cultivating, seeding, harrowing and rolling, hay-making, harvesting by binder or combine, and the like. Enough tractors of the right type might mean that farmers could get all these tasks completed while propitious weather prevailed. On some of the largest farms mechanised cultivation has been carried to almost 100 per cent. of efficiency. It might be suggested that under present conditions we should not attempt to increase horses—they consume valuable food and would hardly reach an age to make any contribution to a war effort.

Hay-making has been greatly facilitated by the use of the hay sweep in association with a tractor or old car, and an elevator, and in particular with a hay baler in the field—a real saver of labour later when the hay comes to be used. In the harvest field, combines may be valuable whether the season be wet or dry, providing a drier is available. There is need for more small combines—but can we get enough of them to be a really great help? Full use should be made of binders, tractor-drawn, and if need be they should be lent from farm to farm so that their capacity is not wasted. But mechanisation is not merely the



AN UP-TO-DATE PATTERN GRASS-DRYER AT WORK

substitution of tractors for horses. Special implements suitable for tractor work have to be developed. In recent years "row crop" tractors and "baby" tractors have been introduced, thus making the substitution of tractor for horses a more economic proposition for the lighter cultivations.

During the summer row-crop work generally may be done by tractor; work on bare fallows may all be done by tractor power. Potato planters, and transplanters for vegetable crops, need to be much more developed, as also does beet harvesting machinery.

PLANTING MACHINES.—The conventional method of planting potatoes involves the setting up of ridges, applying artificial manure, setting the potatoes, and splitting back the ridges. A potato-planting machine will do all this in one operation, with accurate spacing, and avoiding the difficulty of splitting back the ridges with the ordinary type of tractor. One-row or two-row machines are available, and the feeding of the machine may be by hand or entirely automatic.

The transplanting of cruciferous crops can be done mechanically with the Robot transplanter, the plants being watered at the same time. When labour is scarce the machine is of great assistance.

INTER-ROW CULTIVATIONS.—Until comparatively recent years the horse was considered indispensable in this country for such operations as the hoeing of root crops, but it is now generally agreed that tractor outfits can do as good work as horses and do it more speedily and economically, so that mechanical hoeing is common on small farms. Even on larger farms with small acreages of row crops, motor garden cultivators are often used. For large acreages, however, tractor outfits capable of hoeing as many as ten 14in. rows, eight 18in. rows or three 36in. rows at once are often employed. Most of the tractors used are of American manufacture and, having adjustable front and rear axles, are ideally suited for row-crop work. The implements are of two kinds: (1) Those that are carried in a forward position on the tractor and can be operated by the tractor driver; most of these are of American manufacture, but during recent years British firms have put on the market forward equipment suitable for use with imported tractors. (2) Those carried in the usual manner behind the tractor, some of these being attached rigidly to the rear of the tractor, constituting one-man outfits, while others are of the steerage type and require a second man.

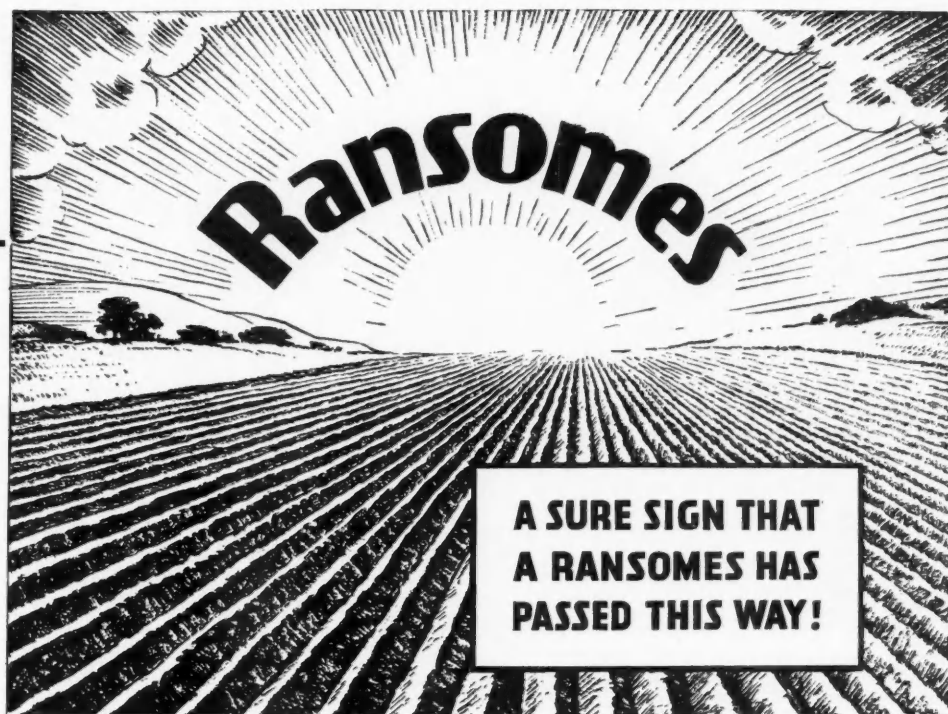
HARVESTING ROOT CROPS.—Most large-scale potato-growers harvest their main crops mechanically with such machines as spinners and American harvesting machines. The latter work well under ideal conditions, but during wet weather on medium to heavy land they are not nearly so successful. With mechanised harvesters a large amount of potato haulm is a great nuisance. This difficulty can be obviated by destroying the haulm with dilute sulphuric acid, which also destroys the weeds and, in the event of an attack of "blight" which cannot be checked by normal methods, prevents the spread of the disease to the tubers.

Tractor-drawn sugar beet looseners have long been in use in this country. In general the implement consists of special loosening bodies attached to a general-purpose tool-bar frame. Until recent years attempts to produce harvesting machines have not met with much success, but there are now on the market two English machines of great promise. They top, lift and knock the beet, and either deposit the roots in heaps on the field or elevate them into a trailer which is emptied on the headland.

HAY-MAKING MACHINERY.—The "tripod" system of hay-making, although not in general use throughout the country, has much to commend it. Excessive bleaching of the hay through exposure to brilliant sunshine is avoided; if the hay is well placed on the tripod very little damage is caused by rain, and a very good quality hay is obtained. Baling in the field enables the hay to be picked up a day or so before it could be stacked, provided that the pressure in the bale is not too high and that free



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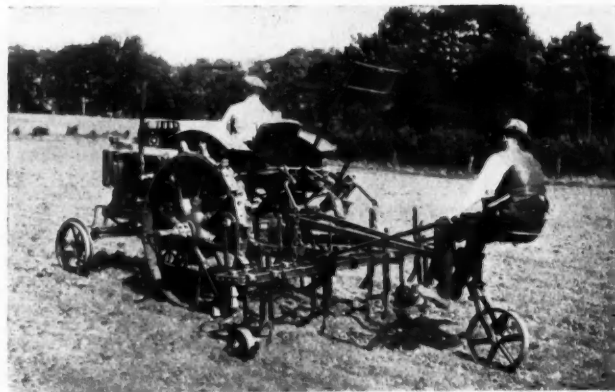
CASE TRACTOR WITH RANSOME EQUIPMENT,
MOULDING UP POTATOES

circulation of air is allowed in the stacked bales. The baling can be done with a pick-up baler, or the hay can be swept up to a stationary baler. It must, however, be remembered that baling reduces the speed of "picking up" the hay.

CORN HARVEST.—The binder driven from the power take-off of a tractor has many advantages over the older type of binder driven through the big wheel. In general the cut can be wider and the machine can deal with "laid" and heavier crops much more satisfactorily.

If the crop is to be stacked in the field, the sheaves can be swept up to the stack by a "corn carrier," an implement similar to a hay sweep and used in the same manner. A machine used on at least one farm in this country—the sheaf loader—picks up the stooks and elevates them on to wagons, thus cutting out the laborious job of "pitching."

During the past year or so several small combine harvesters



FARMOL F/12 WITH CORNISH AND LLOYD
EQUIPMENT

have been introduced from America. These machines, which are usually driven from the power take-off of a tractor, have a drum as wide as the cutter-bar, and the cut crop passes straight from the cutting platform over a canvas into the drum. Thus, unlike the larger combine harvesters, it has no bottle-neck where choking may occur. With our weather conditions it would be unwise to rely entirely on a combine-harvester without a grain-drying plant. In some seasons much of the corn would not require drying, but in others a drying plant is absolutely essential.

GRASS-DRYING MACHINES.—Dried young grass is of very high feeding value, and there are available some half-dozen drying plants of varying capacity and price. More such plants should be in use. They are the I.C.I. Mark 3, Kalorol Simple Tray Drier, Kalorol Revolving Drum Drier, the Ransomes-Davies, the Harvest Saver Pneumatic Drier, and the Kilmartin Steampipe Drier.

PROGRESS IN ANIMAL DISEASE RESEARCH

THE first real impetus to research into the control of animal disease was given by Pasteur. During his time, and immediately following it, vaccination methods were discovered by which certain important diseases of animals, such as anthrax and blackleg, could be prevented. At the time it must have appeared to those concerned with this research that most diseases would yield to similar methods; they had discovered a simple principle, namely, that when an animal had recovered from anthrax or blackleg it became immune, that animals could be given mild attacks artificially, and that these mild attacks also led to immunity. As with many great discoveries, disappointment lay ahead, and after a number of initial successes large numbers of exceptions began to appear; diseases whose causal micro-organisms could not be identified with certainty, bacteria which could not be attenuated, diseases caused by groups of organisms, and others in which an attack conferred no immunity. For many years research was relatively unproductive, and it was only after the last war that it was realised that here was a large intricate problem which would yield only to intensive and concerted research. This work was embarked upon with energy at the Research institutes and agricultural colleges of the country, which, as a result, now hold a proud record of achievement in the field of animal disease control. A review of this achievement will serve to focus our attention on the means that are now at our disposal to reduce disease and so conserve the food and clothing of thousands of our population.

The most devastating diseases of our cattle population are, in the probable order of their importance, contagious abortion, mastitis, tuberculosis, and Johne's disease. The first of these has been attacked in two directions, by a study of the agglutination test and of vaccination methods. Although eradication by testing may be impossible on many farms, it may be claimed that both methods have been brought to a successful conclusion, and that contagious abortion can now be controlled effectively by any farmer who cares to follow the advice of his veterinary surgeon. Almost equal claims may be made for mastitis, which can be controlled by bacteriological methods, but in this case the labour involved is considerable and calls for an indomitable spirit of perseverance on the farmer's part. Tuberculosis has not yielded to any form of treatment, but progress with the tuberculin test has been considerable and the disease is becoming of far less importance as a cause of loss in the herd.

There is hardly one serious disease of sheep which has not been fully investigated in the past twenty years, and in almost every instance a satisfactory form of prevention or treatment has been discovered. Many farms in the north were at one time in imminent danger of becoming untenable through the ravages of lamb dysentery. But the situation was saved by serum and vaccine. On nearly every farm in the country big thriving lambs are lost every spring from pulpy kidney disease; the old shepherd nods wisely and closes the matter by declaring death to be due to "wool ball." This most exasperating disease can now be prevented completely by the use of serum, and many valuable lambs will be saved in future springs. Until a few years ago the sheep

farmer in many parts of Scotland suffered uncountable losses from tremblings or louping-ill each spring, and entered upon the winter with the knowledge that his depleted stock might be halved from braxy losses by Christmas. Now he toils over his lambing knowing that, apart from a few accidental losses, he will rear to breeding age all the lambs that he can "put on their feet." Farmers whose land was associated with swayback in lambs have been given the simple expedient of supplying a few copper licks, and "pining" land has been rendered safe by the use of iron licks. Pregnancy disease of ewes has been studied extensively, and enough is known about it to place the farmer on his guard; it is now believed that the disease will not occur if feeding is commenced sufficiently early in pregnancy. Worm medicines have been developed, and there is now little excuse for the farmer who fails to fatten his lambs or allows them to lose condition through worm infestation.

A large number of diseases in all animals have been brought under control in the last few years by the discovery of the sulph-anilamide group of chemical compounds. Many diseases, such as pneumonia, wound infections, calving and foaling infections and joint diseases are being treated with unprecedented success by veterinary surgeons all over the country.

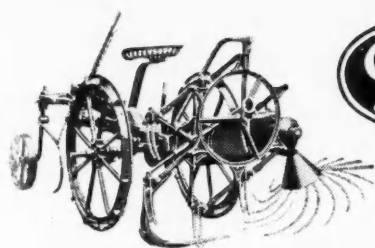
In every flock or herd of animals a certain small loss is inevitable, but it is now safe to claim that any loss over and above this is amenable to treatment or prevention. In particular the farmer should take notice of diseases which affect a number of animals at the same time or under the same circumstances, because such losses suggest a common cause or an infection, and such diseases can be controlled in most cases by following very simple advice.

Finally, there is the remarkable manner in which serum, vaccine and intricate chemical substances are made available for general use in the control of animal disease. I wish that any interested reader could be invited to visit the Evans Biological Institute at Runcorn, Cheshire, which is one of the very small number of organisations in this country that are equipped to produce a wide range of vaccines, sera and antitoxins for use in veterinary and medical practice. There he would see stable after stable of horses, and scores of laboratories with white-coated scientists handling hundreds of flasks of cultures. These cultures are grown from seed which came originally from cases of the disease for which the vaccine or serum is being prepared. The vaccines are "killed" or "attenuated" cultures, and the serum is made from the blood of horses which have received courses of injections made from cultures. The sera and vaccines are tested for their potency almost entirely on large numbers of rats, mice, guinea pigs and rabbits.

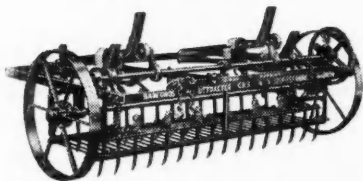
There are in the country adequate supplies of all serum, vaccine and chemical compounds which are required for disease control, and the withdrawal of foreign sources of supplies was compensated for by British manufacturers within a few months of the outbreak of war. With full co-operation from all concerned our losses from disease during the war can be brought down to negligible proportions.

D. S. C.

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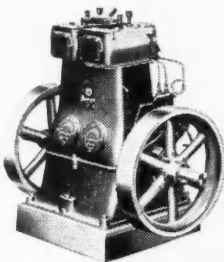


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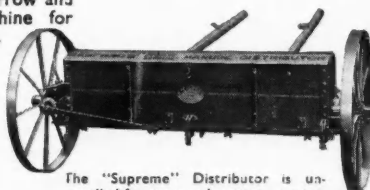


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TO LET FROM LADYDAY. Lincolnshire High Land Farm, Bourne district. Well roaded. Suitable for Beet, Barley and Cereals. Ample buildings, medium-sized farmhouse and 2 Cottages; good water supply; 117 acres grass and 136 acres arable.—For further particulars, apply Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS & SONS, 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1. (Quote B.H.F.B.)

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. To Let from Michaelmas, in the Boroughbridge District, useful Mixed Farm of 275 acres, with good House, excellent Buildings, and 2 Cottages.—For further particulars, apply Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS & SONS, 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1. (Quote T.S.F.B.)

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Of about 256 Acres—1½ hours from London.
(See Hampton's, page vi.)

SMALL DAIRY FARM
Of about 50 Acres of rich pasture.
(See Hampton's, page vi.)

HOP AND FRUIT-GROWING FARM
In the Home Counties—Between Alton and Farnham
(See Hampton's, page vi.)

EXCELLENT FARM OF ABOUT 117 ACRES
with nice old House (Wiltshire).
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AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS GENERALLY
(See Hampton's, page vi.)

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CAMBS.—To be Sold by Private Treaty, ESTATE of nearly 600 ACRES. Very productive and well farmed. Gross income approximately £1,170. Situated near Ely.

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(See Lofts & Warner's announcement, page v.)

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For Sale as an Investment.—Excellent Farm. Land of 180 Acres.
(See Constable & Maude's announcement, page x.)

FARMS WITH POSSESSION, ALSO FARMS FOR INVESTMENT.
(See James Styles & Whitlock's announcement page vii.)

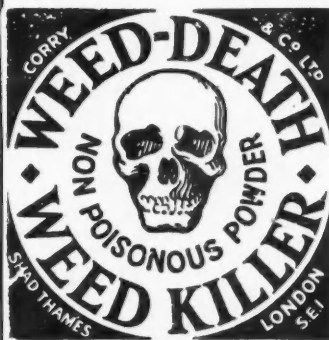
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(For these 2 properties see Maple & Co.'s announcement page ix.)

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THE ESTATE MARKET

CONTINUING ENQUIRY FOR FARMS

COMPETITION for farms, especially those in the Midlands and South-western counties, is well maintained, and totals of £20,000 or more have been realised at a single auction in some of these districts, and yet more has been obtained in private treaty for holdings yielding a good rent from old-established tenants.

Private sales of farms by Messrs. F. L. Hunt and Sons' Langport and Ilminster offices, with Messrs. W. R. J. Greenslade and Co., include Knapp Farm, 99 acres, at Hillfarrance, near Taunton, and Chantry Farm, 66 acres, at Aller, near Langport.

A round £20,000 was obtained by Mr. J. Toller Eady at an auction in Market Harborough. The sales were of a holding of 180 acres at Theddingworth (£5,800), and of three lots in Sbb-roft, namely, Combes Farm, 217 acres (£1,200), Beches Farm, 265 acres (£7,000), and 40 acres of grassland (£1,000).

The turnover for farms at country auctions continues. Among sales that have taken place in the last few days the following may be mentioned: Ham Farm, Woodham, 81 acres, for £2,600, and Glebe Farm, Lewknor, 34 acres, by Messrs. Burrows and Bradfield, at Thame; Newbold Farm, Owston, 79 acres, for £2,800, by Messrs. Shouler and Son, at Melton Mowbray; Marsh Farm, Chacombe, 63 acres, for £1,850, by Mr. H. P. Stace, at Banbury; Sych Farm, 113 acres, for £7,000, by Messrs. Green and Pearce, at Market Drayton; Church Farm, Drayton Bassett, 81 acres, for £2,875, by Messrs. Winterton and Sons, at Tamworth; Upcott Farm, 38 acres, for £3,800, and Whatons, 25 acres, for £1,900 (both at Bishop's Hull), by Messrs. W. R. J. Greenslade and Co., at Taunton. At Frome, Messrs. Cooper and Tanner, Limited, have sold by auction Penleigh Farm, 111 acres, for £5,800, Penleigh Mill, 31 acres, £1,800, and 10 acres, £660 (all in Westbury) and Temple House Farm, Doulting, 93 acres, for £5,500.

DORSET LAND IN DEMAND

DORSET farms are finding a ready market, and this is no new phenomenon of the war, for during the last two or three years some of the most competent judges of land values have been acquiring them for large corporations, notably the Oxford and Cambridge colleges and private trusts. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. have just purchased New House Farm, Gillingham, including a stone house, two nice cottages, and 100 acres of pasture. For the vendors the agents were Messrs. Hy. Duke and Son. This latter firm's recent transactions include the sales of Westfield Farm, a modern house, sound buildings, and 40 acres, at Steepleton, five miles from Dorchester; and other dairy holdings. The Old Rectory, Netherbury, a well restored residence, with old-fashioned grounds and a useful tract of meadow, has been bought by a client of Messrs. Hy. Duke and Son from a vendor for whom Messrs. T. R. G. Lawrence and Son acted as agents.

At a price of £10 an acre Messrs. Rumsey and Rumsey are offering 257 acres along main roads near Sturminster Newton and Shaftesbury.

Owing to the owner having to serve abroad, a modern house with 2 acres, near Petersfield, may be bought for £2,500 through Messrs. F. L. Mercer and Co. Well known Hampshire landmarks, Wardown and Butser Hill, are prominent features of the view.

JACOBAN SEAT SOLD

NECTON HALL, a Jacobean mansion and 122 acres, with a dozen or more farms of from 60 to 350 acres, as well as good houses and buildings, many small holdings and allotments, thirty-seven cottages and three bungalows, and 250 acres of thriving woodland, the whole having an approximate area of 2,750 acres have been sold through the agency of Messrs. R. C. Knight and Sons. The purchase

has been made as an investment, and the firm has been appointed to act as managers. Necton Hall is between Norwich and Swaffham, and the land is intersected by main roads. Exclusive of the sporting rights the estate is fully let, and it produces over £2,900 a year. When the



WETHERBY GRANGE, YORKSHIRE

announcement of the contemplated disposal of the estate was made in COUNTRY LIFE a few weeks ago, Messrs. Winterton and Sons were mentioned as joint agents.

Sir John Blunt, Bt., has requested Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. to let Crullings, his beautiful Early Jacobean house near Horley, unfurnished, with or without 60 acres of parkland.

WETHERBY GRANGE, YORKSHIRE

SIR RONALD VERNON GUNTER, Bt., is selling Wetherby Grange, 1,800 acres, in the West Riding, seven or eight miles from both Harrogate and Leeds. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will deal with the estate, as a whole or in lots, on July 25th at York. Wetherby Grange is on "the crystal Wharfe," one of the most varied and beautiful rivers in England. The Grange has been in the possession of the Gunter family for over three-quarters of a century. When the whole of Wetherby was sold by auction by the Duke of Devonshire in 1824, Mr. Wilson of Wetherby Grange purchased the manorial rights of the town. The estate, until the early years of the nineteenth century known as Beilby Grange, in 1817 became Wetherby Grange. In 1840 it was held by Mr. Christopher Wilson, who died in 1849. The estate was purchased in 1856 for Sir Robert Gunter, who was then serving in the Crimea. It includes Wetherby Grange, five residences, eight farms, 114 acres of woods, fishing in the Wharfe, and forty-five cottages.

Another Yorkshire property changed hands, as Messrs. Fox and Sons announce the sale of Aldborough Hall, Boroughbridge. The Elizabethan mansion stands in a well timbered park in the centre of the village of Aldborough. There are a dairy farm of 133 acres, secondary residences and cottages. Messrs. Fox and Sons have re-sold the mansion and grounds to Orleton Preparatory School. The residence has been refitted and the school is in occupation.

A REFUGE OF "FRIENDS"

THE former farmhouse, transformed into a fine house replete with modern residential requirements, and known as Bottrells, in the village of Chalfont St. Giles, has many memories of early members of the Society of Friends. The house, now known as Bottrells Close, an old farmhouse, has been charmingly restored. The sixteenth-century structure was taken in hand about ten years ago, and, at a cost of over £20,000, the present residence was evolved. It stands in the midst of a pleasant garden of almost 5 acres. Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley are to let the house, furnished or otherwise, and they can pass on for consideration any reasonable proposition of purchase. The notable Quakers who lived at Chalfont St. Giles were intimately associated with Bottrells, and among them was Isaac Pennington, who was for a long while incarcerated at Aylesbury. During part of the time his wife and family found shelter at Bottrells.

Before her marriage to Pennington, his wife, by her first husband, had a child named Gulielma Springett, who became the wife of William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania. It is a local tradition that "Gulielma" Springett, as she was called, used to go and play and sing to Milton, and that the poet would recite to her lines from "Paradise Lost." Among occupiers of Bottrells in comparatively recent times was Madame Tussaud, who converted some of the outbuildings into studios for the making of the famous waxworks.

The drawing-room and the bedrooms above it, as well as some of the exterior plaster-work, are said to be practically as they were when William Penn's wedding was solemnised in the house now known as King John's Farm, at Chorley Wood. Messrs. Farebrother, Ellis and Co. are to sell the house and 4 or more acres. The house has been greatly altered, and residentially improved in recent times. It comes

into the market in consequence of the death of the Hon. A. A. Capel.

In the diary of Rebekah Butterfield, it is noted under dates in 1671-72 that: "Our friend William Penn of Walthamstow in ye County of Essex and Gulielma Maria Springett of Tilerend Green in ye Parish of Penn in ye County of Bucks . . . took each other in Marriage at Chorlewood at a farmhouse called Kings where friends Meeting was then kept, being in ye parish of Rickmansworth."

COUNTRY HOUSES SOLD

TRINITY COLLEGE, Cambridge, has sold The Barns, a freehold of 5 acres on the Ouse at Bedford, for £900, through Messrs. Bidwell and Sons. The house is of historical interest, and would repay careful modernisation. Long ago, Samuel Whitbread, M.P., the brewer, engaged Henry Holland, designer of Brooks's Club (1777), to improve the house. Bedfordshire County Records contain deeds relating to the early history of the property.

Wynches, Much Hadham, 19 acres, changed hands on the eve of the auction that was to be held in Arlington Street by Messrs. Hampton and Sons. The firm, with Messrs. Matthews and Goodman, held a four-day auction at Westlea, Wormley, Hertfordshire, and sold seventeen of Morland's engravings for £254, two water-colours by Turner for £195 and £200, a Nantgarw dessert service for £72, as well as other choice lots. Prices of furniture are on the up-grade, and London dealers are out-bidding local buyers.

The sale of the Strealey estate of about 828 acres was practically completed when the remaining lots were offered by auction at Strealey on June 19th by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley in conjunction with Messrs. Martin and Pole. The mansion, home farm and several other houses occupied by the Royal Veterinary College were purchased privately by the College before the auction, and nearly all the larger houses on the estate were also purchased privately by the tenants. The Swan Hotel sold for £6,500. Only five lots remained unsold.

Valuable water-colours and oil paintings, old English and other furniture, and splendid porcelain and pottery are included in the auction which Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley will hold at Watergate House, near Chichester, on July 8th, 9th and 10th for Mr. William Miller Christy's executors. The estate of 1,600 acres was lately sold to a client of Messrs. R. C. Knight and Sons by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Wood and Walford.

Mr. Gilbert Beyfus, K.C., has commissioned Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley to sell the contents of No. 39, Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, on July 3rd. The house is also for sale.

Tindon End, a seventeenth-century house and 48 acres, in Essex, has been sold by Messrs. Duncan B. Gray and Partners. **ARBITER.**



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PRACTICAL
AND MOST
BECOMING
SUIT IN
MAROCAIN
(Gorrings's)



Dover Street Studios

THOUGH, just now, not one of us would care to buy elaborate, expensive or showy clothes, it is imperative not to let our standard of appearance down—our civilisation, since we are to contend for it so fearfully, must show itself as worthy of our sacrifices, and seemliness in dress is an integral part of it. In these circumstances I cannot do better than show you the excellent little suit in the photograph. It comes from Messrs. Gorrings, Buckingham Palace Road, and costs something just over or under three guineas made in a good marocain with *lingerie* collar and beautifully finished. The suit in the photograph was in beige, but it can also be had in black, and I liked it even more in spot designs, particularly in a light navy with white. Something about this suit which is particularly important is that it is the most becoming and slimming design for a full figure that I have met for many a long day. I do not know whether it is the material or the well cut skirt or the design of the coat, but there it is, and as clothes for the not-so-slim are nearly always expensive this is worth knowing. For a very small extra charge it is made in really large sizes. The most becoming hat comes from Gorrings's millinery department.

The wonderful work and the sacrifices of the Salvation Army's women officers in France must point for all women an appeal for funds with which to continue and increase the friendly, homely human comfort which it offers to our men and girls of the Services. The equipment lost before the evacuation from Dunkirk will cost £25,000 to replace; the workers are ready, only the lack of it prevents thousands more of our Service men from having the mobile canteens to cheer them, and the Salvation Army officers with them, whose great organisation is also put at their service in communicating, in case of trouble at home, with their wives and families. Any subscription, however small, which might be a thanksgiving for the safety of some particular soldier or in memory of a hero, will be gladly received by General Carpenter, 101, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

"A Summer Book" is the attractive title of the newest catalogue issued by Jenners of Edinburgh. Everything for summer wear seems to be shown in it, including some particularly nice sports shoes and court shoes with "crochette" insets most smart and cool.

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